WaterSense® Water Budget Approach

The 2009 WaterSense Single-Family New Home Specification defines the criteria a home must meet in order to earn the WaterSense label. It addresses indoor water use, outdoor water use, and homeowner education. To meet the Landscape Design Criteria (Section 4.1.1), the builder may choose to comply with one of the following options:

Option 1 – Design of the landscaped area shall be developed using the WaterSense Water Budget Tool.

Option 2 – Turfgrass shall not exceed 40 percent of the landscaped area.

The water budget tool guides the builder, landscape professional, or WaterSense irrigation partner through the water budget calculations. This document provides an overview of the tool as well as detailed instructions for using the tool. Any builder who chooses landscape design Option 1 must complete the tool, regardless of whether or not an irrigation system is to be installed. Additionally, the builder shall submit a copy of the completed tool as part of the inspection package. However, if more than 50 percent of the landscaped area is designed to be nonvegetated (e.g., contains only mulch or permeable hardscape), then the tool is not appropriate for use and Option 2 should be chosen.

I. Background

The water budget approach serves as a design tool, allowing the professional to design a sustainable landscape based on a regionally appropriate amount of water. A water budget is a site-specific method of calculating an allowable amount of water to be used by the landscape and then designing the landscape to meet this budget. The budget takes into account plant type, plant water needs, irrigation system design, and applied water that the landscape receives either by irrigation or by precipitation, as described in detail below. Water budgets must be associated with a specified amount of time, such as a week, month, or year.

The tool is provided in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet format that guides the user through the water budget calculation in three parts. First, the tool calculates the amount of water a standard landscape would require and the amount of water the designed landscape is allowed in order to be considered water-efficient. Next, the tool calculates how much water the designed landscape requires based on climate, plant type, and irrigation system design. Lastly, it determines whether the designed landscape meets EPA’s criteria.

The WaterSense program considers two major factors when designing specifications for water efficiency: water use and performance. In order to be eligible for labeling, products must use less water while performing as well as or better than conventional models. Performance of a landscape can be judged by the presence of healthy plants and the ability to meet user expectations for both functionality and aesthetic effects. It is important to ensure that every plant can have access to the water it needs or it will affect both aspects of the performance concerns—the health of the plant and the aesthetic quality of the landscape. For purposes of the specification, it was determined that a performance-based approach to compliance, i.e.,
designating a water allotment and allowing the landscape designer to meet it in any number of ways, would allow the most flexibility and ease of meeting the criteria. The allotment approach means that the builder or landscape professional must put thought into the landscape plan. This is likely to lead to a landscape that has more “curb appeal” and increases the value of the home, benefiting both the environment and the homeowner.

WaterSense chose a well-maintained lawn composed entirely of cool season turfgrass as the baseline, or conventional, model and a 30 percent reduction in associated water use as the reduction that would result in water efficiency. This does not mean that WaterSense believes a lawn should be watered with 70 percent of the water it requires, but that a plant mix should be selected that would use 30 percent less water than a landscape composed entirely of turf. The data used to calculate water use, discussed below, is modeled across the entire United States by zip code, resulting in site-specific allotments. Therefore, while everyone must achieve the same minimum percentage reduction, the actual requirement, in gallons of water, varies greatly based on what is appropriate for each region. Additionally, the data are conservative in nature in order to result in a landscape capable of withstanding the most challenging months of the year.

Data

The tool requires two climate-based inputs in addition to the types of vegetation planted and the types of irrigation equipment installed. These two climate-based inputs are local reference evapotranspiration (ET₀) and rainfall. In order to make an easy-to-use tool, it was imperative to have a standardized set of data that covered the entire country. While there are numerous local sources of rainfall data, local ET₀ data sets are scarce. However, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) produced a World Water and Climate Atlas (www.iwmi.cgiar.org/WAtlas/Default.aspx) that used 1961–1990 weather station data across the world to model monthly summary data for a number of parameters, including standardized Penman-Monteith reference evapotranspiration rates. The U.S. data were extracted and summarized with an average value for each zip code using ESRI ArcGIS version 9.3. In order to be consistent, both in terms of actual data and the process used to model it, WaterSense also extracted the 1961–1990 precipitation data to create the Water Budget Data Finder. After the user enters a zip code, the Data Finder displays the peak watering month, associated ET₀, and associated rainfall amounts for that zip code. Any builder choosing to use the water budget tool to meet the specification must use the values provided by the Data Finder in the WaterSense Water Budget Tool.

WaterSense designated the peak watering month to be the month when ET₀ exceeds precipitation by the greatest amount. This month was chosen because it identifies the month during which the landscape will require the most supplemental irrigation. For locations where precipitation always exceeds ET₀, the peak watering month is the month with the highest ET₀.

The tool also requires the use of a landscape coefficient for each category of vegetation planted. Theoretically, these coefficients reduce ET₀ by a percentage, based on species type, to portray the water needs of each plant. While extensive research has been conducted on the

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1 More information on this process is available at: www.epa.gov/watersense/nhspecs/wb_data_finder.html.
Water needs of various types of turfgrasses, very little data exists on the water needs of other vegetation, including groundcovers, shrubs, and trees. Additionally, the landscape coefficient varies depending on location, meaning that the available data cannot automatically be ascribed to the same species in different regions. However, vegetation can be described in broad categories as high-water-using, medium-water-using, or low-water-using. In order to make a functional tool, WaterSense has assigned relative factors to each category within the broad plant types: trees, shrubs, groundcover, and turfgrass. The coefficients chosen were based on research done in California and are also used by the U.S. Green Building Council’s Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) for Homes Rating System (2008). As better data become available nationwide, WaterSense intends to revise the tool to incorporate these advances.

**Appropriate Uses of the Tool**

As discussed, the data chosen for the tool represent conservative estimates for the major variables included in the tool. Additionally, generalizations and assumptions were made in order to simplify the tool and make it applicable nationwide. The tool functions well for its intended purpose of promoting a conservative landscape design. However, it should not be used to determine irrigation scheduling amounts, as it would likely result in the over-application of water. Local sources of real-time data are more appropriate for this purpose.

**Explanation of Calculations**

**Baseline**

In order to determine which landscapes are water-efficient, there must be a standard against which to judge water use. The water budget tool set the baseline amount of water at the amount of water required by a site if the landscaped area is watered at 100 percent of local reference evapotranspiration ($ET_o$). $ET_o$ is representative of the amount of water lost from a well-maintained expanse of average-height green grass and the surrounding soil.² It varies by region, depending on the amount of sun, wind, humidity, and temperature at a location. Hot, dry, and windy locations have higher $ET_o$ values than cool, humid locations. As explained above, this tool uses data based on 30-year historical averages for these variables.

**Equation 1: Baseline**

$$Baseline = ET_o \times A \times Cu$$

Where:
- $ET_o$ = Local reference evapotranspiration (inches/month)
- $A$ = Landscaped area (square feet)

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Cu = Conversion factor (0.6233 for results in gallons/month)

**Landscape Water Allowance**

The landscape water allowance (LWA) is the amount of supplemental water allotted for the designed landscape. For purposes of the specification, the LWA is 70 percent of the baseline amount of water that would be needed if the entire landscape was covered by a well-maintained expanse of average-height green grass.

The water budget method assumes that all plants will require some amount of supplemental water. EPA has assumed that a landscape will have a variety of vegetation that have different water needs and that none of the vegetation in a residential landscape will need 100 percent of ET₀. Thus, the allotment can be met by incorporating a mixture of high-, medium-, and low-water-using plants in the design of the landscape. The LWA does not mean that each plant is only given 70 percent of the water it needs to survive.

**Equation 2: Landscape Water Allowance**

\[
LWA = 0.70 \times \text{Baseline}
\]

Where:
LWA = Landscape water allowance (gallons/month)

**Landscape Water Requirement**

The landscape water requirement (LWR) is the amount of supplemental water required by the design of the established landscape. The LWR is calculated by dividing the landscape into hydrozones, determining the LWR for each hydrozone, and then adding these totals together. Separate hydrozones should be calculated for each category of vegetation planted (trees, shrubs, groundcover, turfgrass). Additional hydrozones should be calculated within vegetation categories if different types of irrigation equipment are used on the same type of planting.

The LWR is based on ET₀, the landscape coefficient, the area of the hydrozone, the lower quarter distribution uniformity (DU₀₂₅) of the associated type of irrigation equipment, and a portion of local rainfall designated as allowable rainfall (Rₐ). The landscape coefficient (KL) is a factor used to modify ET₀ that factors in the different vegetation species planted (the species factor [Kₛ]); the conditions at the location where vegetation is planted, such as the amount of sun and wind (the microclimate factor [Kₘc]); and how closely the plants are grouped together (the density factor [K₃]). KL = Kₛ x Kₘc x K₃. Both K₃ and Kₘc range from 0.5 to 1.4, therefore, for the purposes of this tool, WaterSense is assuming K₃ and Kₘc are both approximately equal to 1.0 (their average values) to reduce the complexity of the calculations and simplify the equation to KL = Kₛ.

The first step of calculating the LWR for a hydrozone consists of modifying ET₀ according to plant type. Since ET₀ is based on the water requirements of a high-water-using grass, relative percentages of ET₀ are set as the requirements for different categories of vegetation. Low-water-using plants, such as a native groundcover, require a much lower percentage of ET₀ than
a high-water-using tree, such as a fruit tree. As explained above, the percentages used to modify ET₀ in the tool are not exact determinations of the water requirements of specific plantings, but are relative percentages based on a limited amount of data compiled on the water use of vegetation in California. Pools, spas, and ornamental water features are assigned the same coefficient as high-water-using turfgrass to account for the high amount of evaporation expected from these features.

After ET₀ is modified to account for vegetation type, the LWR is further reduced by the amount of water that can be supplied by precipitation. For the purposes of this tool, WaterSense is allowing 25 percent of the 30-year historical average rainfall to be counted toward a plant’s needs. Some portion of each rain event cannot be used by plants, such as rain that falls in short, extreme bursts and washes away before infiltrating the soil. Estimates of the amount that is useful to plants, commonly referred to as “effective rainfall,” vary depending on a number of factors, but is often considered to be approximately 50 percent.³ The rainfall allowance in this tool is a fraction of effective rainfall and leads to a more conservative landscape design. This landscape design will be more resilient in drier-than-average years or periods of unexpected drought.

Irrigation systems rarely water plants with 100 percent efficiency. For example, water sprayed from nozzles can be affected by moderate amounts of wind and the shape of a landscape design may not match the pattern in which water is distributed. This results in some areas of the landscape receiving less water than the rest of the landscape. To avoid patches of wilted vegetation, irrigation systems are scheduled to deliver more water than the amount required based solely on the type of vegetation. This tool modifies the LWR using average lower-quarter distribution uniformity (DULQ) values for each type of irrigation equipment. Distribution uniformity is the measure of uniformity of irrigation water applied over an area. DULQ is the ratio of the average of the lowest 25 percent of measurements to the overall average measurement. This is in excess of what would typically be required when scheduling an irrigation system, which should be based on site-specific conditions and minimized as much as possible, but is included in the tool to promote a more conservative landscape design. The data for the irrigation type and DULQ are based on the Irrigation Association’s Landscape Irrigation Scheduling and Water Management (IA 2005).

If irrigation systems are not being installed on the site by the builder, an irrigation type still must be designated for each plant type and any pools, spas, or ornamental water features. For low-water-using trees, shrubs, and groundcover, standard drip irrigation is assumed. For all other categories of vegetation, fixed spray irrigation is assumed. This is to account for the type of system that might be installed after the home is sold. For the same reason, if irrigation systems are only installed on a portion of the landscape (e.g., only on turfgrass but not on shrubs), the remaining portions of the designed landscape must use the same assumptions. The specification requires that pools, spas, and ornamental water features be treated as turfgrass. Thus, for the purposes of the tool, these features are assigned fixed spray irrigation in order to account for the expected replacement of water lost to evaporation. Areas containing permeable

³ Irrigation Association (IA). 2005. Landscape Irrigation Scheduling and Water Management. [Currently out for review].
hardscape (e.g., porous pavement) or nonvegetated softscape (e.g., mulched areas) are assigned no irrigation and do not count toward the landscape water requirement.

**Equation 3: Landscape Water Requirement**

\[
LWR_H = \frac{1}{DU_{LQ}} \times [(ET_o \times K_L) - R_a] \times A \times C_u
\]

Where:
- \( LWR_H \) = Landscape water requirement for the hydrozone (gallons/month)
- \( DU_{LQ} \) = lower quarter distribution uniformity (dimensionless)
- \( ET_o \) = Local reference evapotranspiration (inches/month)
- \( K_L \) = Landscape coefficient for the highest water-using plant in that hydrozone (dimensionless)
- \( R_a \) = Allowable rainfall, designated by WaterSense as 25% of the site’s peak monthly rainfall
- \( A \) = Area of the hydrozone (square feet)
- \( C_u \) = Conversion factor (0.6233 for results in gallons/month)

**Results**

The final part of the tool displays the water allowance and water requirement calculated for the designed landscape. The LWR must be less than the allotted amount in order for the landscape design to meet the criterion in the specification.

The tool also calculates and displays the total amount of turfgrass used in the landscape. This information is necessary for the inspector to verify the builder actually installed the designated amount of turfgrass at the home site.

Lastly, the tool displays the percent water reduction achieved by the designed landscape. This information may be used for a variety of purposes, such as comparing different landscape designs to choose which would be the most efficient design for a particular location.

**II. Instructions**

Each worksheet is formatted in an identical fashion:
- The blue section at the top displays the user, builder, and site information. Once the information is entered for Part 1, it is automatically populated into Parts 2 and 3 of the tool.
- The yellow section displays the equation(s) used in each worksheet.
- The gray section is the area of the worksheet where the user enters the required data.
- The green section displays the result.

*Note:* The tool only allows information to be entered into the white cells.

Before completing the tool, the user will need to gather the required peak watering month, \( ET_o \), and rainfall data from the Water Budget Data Finder, as well as information regarding the
proposed vegetation and irrigation system equipment. To use the Data Finder, enter the zip code in which the home is being built. It will display the required inputs, which will be verified as part of the process for inspecting the home.

Part 1: Determining the Baseline and Landscape Water Allowance

1. Complete the site information in the blue section at the top of the worksheet. Enter the peak watering month for the site. Also, choose “yes” or “no” to indicate whether an irrigation system is being installed on the site.

2. Complete Step 1A by entering the area of the landscape in square feet. The landscaped area is defined as “The designed area of landscape excluding the footprint of the home and permanent hardscape areas such as driveways, sidewalks, and patios. Septic drainage fields and public right-of-ways should also be excluded from this calculation.”

3. Complete Step 1B by entering the $E_{To}$ in inches obtained from the Data Finder for the site’s peak month.

4. The baseline and LWA are displayed.

5. Click on the worksheet tab labeled “Part 2 – LWR” at the bottom of the screen to calculate the landscape water requirement.

Part 2: Determining the Landscape Water Requirement

1. Complete Step 2A by entering the rainfall in inches obtained from the Data Finder for the site’s peak watering month.

2. Complete Step 2B by filling Table 1 with the required information. The information should reflect the proposed design of the established landscape. When completed, the total area of all of the hydrozones/landscape feature areas must equal the landscaped area entered in Part 1 to avoid an error message in Part 3. For each hydrozone/landscape feature area, complete the following information:

   a. **Hydrozone/Landscape Feature Area**: Enter the area of the hydrozone or landscape feature in square feet.

      **Plant Type or Landscape Feature**: From the dropdown list, choose the plant type (e.g., trees – high water requirement, turfgrass – medium water requirement, etc.) or landscape feature (i.e., permeable hardscape, nonvegetated softscape, or pool, spa, or water feature) for the associated hydrozone/landscape feature area. If there are multiple plant types or landscape features within one hydrozone, enter the feature with the highest water requirement. The landscape coefficient ($K_{L}$) for the respective plant type (or landscape feature) will automatically populate in the adjacent cell.
In general, a high value for $K_L$ is used for plants that need a lot of water, and a low value is used for plants that need little water. As a general rule of thumb, species requiring the indicated amounts of water are designated as follows:

- **High $K_L$**: Species that need more water than most plants within that type of vegetation (i.e., trees, shrubs, groundcover, turfgrass) or use 70 to 90 percent of $E_{To}$.
- **Moderate $K_L$**: Species that need a typical amount of water as compared to other plants within that type of vegetation or use 40 to 60 percent of $E_{To}$.
- **Low $K_L$**: Species that need less water than most plants within that type of vegetation or use less than 30 percent of $E_{To}$.

If you are not familiar with the $K_L$ values for the proposed plant types, contact your local cooperative extension, nursery, or landscape professional for guidance.

For permeable hardscape and nonvegetated softscape, the $K_L$ is assumed to be zero and no water requirement will be assigned in Table 1. For a pool, spa, or water feature, the associated $K_L$ is set at 0.8.

b. **Irrigation Type and Lower Quarter Distribution Uniformity ($D_{ULQ}$)**: For each hydrozone, choose the type of irrigation (e.g., standard drip, rotor) that will be installed. According to the specification, sprinkler irrigation (fixed spray and rotor) may only be used on areas of turfgrass that are not on slopes greater than 4:1 (i.e., 25 percent or 14°) or strips less than 4 feet wide. The associated $D_{ULQ}$ will automatically populate in the adjacent cell.

**Note**: If the hydrozone/landscape feature area is designated as permeable hardscape or nonvegetated softscape then choose “no irrigation” from the dropdown list. If the hydrozone/landscape feature area is designated as “Pool, Spa, or Water Feature,” then set the irrigation type to “fixed spray.”

**If irrigation is not being installed on the site at this time**: Although not installing irrigation, an irrigation type must be chosen. Use the following types of irrigation as indicated:

- **Drip-Standard**: Low-water-using trees, shrubs and groundcover.
- **Fixed Spray**: All turfgrass categories and medium- and high-water using trees, shrubs, and groundcover.
- **No Irrigation**: Permeable hardscape and nonvegetated softscape areas.

c. **LWR**: The LWR for each hydrozone, in gallons per month, will be calculated by the tool and displayed in this column.

3. The result is displayed in the green section.

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4. Click on the worksheet tab labeled “Part 3 – Results” at the bottom of the screen to review the results of the water budget tool.

**Part 3: Results**

If the total area of the hydrozone/landscape feature areas entered in Part 2 does not equal the landscaped area entered in Part 1, an error message in red text will appear at the top of the gray section requesting that Table 1 be completed.

1. Review the LWA and LWR calculated in Part 1 and Part 2.

2. Review the total area of turfgrass in the designed landscape. The percentage of designed landscape that is composed of turfgrass, pools, spas, and/or water features is also displayed.

3. The result is displayed in the green section.
   a. If the blue cell displays “YES” then the water budget criterion is met (i.e., LWR < LWA).
   b. If the blue cell displays “NO” then the designed landscape requires more water than the site is allotted. Adjustments should be made to the composition of the landscape and/or irrigation system in Step 2B of the water budget tool. Then return to Part 3 – Results to see if the revised design meets the water budget criterion.

When all of the information has been entered into the tool and the water budget has been met, print an entire copy of the completed tool and submit it to the builder to be included in the inspection documentation. This documentation must be provided to the builder prior to a home being inspected for compliance with EPA criteria.

**III. Definitions**

*Allowable rainfall (R₂) –* The amount of rainfall WaterSense is allowing to be incorporated into the water budget.

*Baseline –* The amount of water required by a site if watered at 100 percent of local reference evapotranspiration (Eₜₒ).

*Hydrozone –* Grouping of plants with similar water and environmental requirements for irrigation with one of more common station/zone valves.⁵

*Landscape coefficient (Kₗ) –* Coefficient used to modify reference ET, which includes a species factor (Kₛ), density factor (K₃), and microclimate factor (Kₘ₃). (Kₗ = Kₛ x K₃ x Kₘ₃)⁶

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⁵ Weinberg and Roberts 1988 and Water Management Committee 2001 in Irrigation Association (IA). 2005. Landscape Irrigation Scheduling and Water Management. [Currently out for review]
Landscape water allowance (LWA) – A volume of water allocated to the entire landscape area over a specified period of time.

Landscape water requirement (LWR) – The amount of water required by the landscape over a specified period of time.

Landscaped area (A) – The designed area of landscape excluding the footprint of the home and permanent hardscape areas such as driveways, sidewalks, and patios. Septic drainage fields and public right-of-ways should also be excluded from this calculation.

Lower quarter distribution uniformity (DU_{LQ}) – Distribution uniformity is the measure of uniformity of irrigation water applied over an area. DU_{LQ} is the ratio of the average of the lowest 25 percent of measurements to the overall average measurement.

Nonvegetated softscape – Areas of the landscape that are not hardscape and not planted (e.g., mulched areas).

Permeable hardscape – Material that covers the ground but allows water and oxygen to penetrate the soil. A concrete driveway would be impermeable hardscape whereas brick without mortar on sand would be permeable hardscape. Other common permeable hardscapes include decomposed granite, patio blocks, or flagstone surfaces, as long as no mortar is used.

Reference evapotranspiration (grass reference evapotranspiration) (ET_{o}) – Rate of evapotranspiration from an extensive surface of cool season grass cover of a uniform height of 12 centimeters, actively growing, completely shading the ground, and not short of water.7

Water budget – A water budget is used to calculate the amount of water a landscape needs, taking into account the inputs and outputs of water to and from the root zone. Inputs, such as precipitation, are subtracted from outputs, such as evapotranspiration, to calculate the water needs of the landscape. Many factors are taken into consideration when calculating a water budget, such as plant type and irrigation system efficiencies.

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IV. Example

A new home in Chicago, Illinois, is being constructed on a 1/3-acre lot. The area remaining after subtracting the square footage of the home, driveway, and sidewalk is 12,280 square feet (ft²). The builder is providing landscape for the entire yard and an irrigation system will be installed for all portions of the landscape. The builder plans to use vegetation from three main categories: high-water-using turfgrass, medium-water-using shrubs, and low-water-using groundcover. Additionally, there will be a 150-square-foot deck and some areas that are not vegetated, but covered with mulch.

Fixed spray irrigation is going to be installed on the turfgrass and standard drip irrigation is going to be installed for the shrubs and groundcover.

According to the Data Finder, the peak watering month for Chicago (zip code 60653) is June. ET₀ during June is 6.43 inches and the average rainfall is 3.56 inches.

The builder completes the WaterSense Water Budget Tool and comes up with the following:

- 7,150 ft² high-water-using turfgrass
- 2,200 ft² medium-water-using shrubs
- 2,030 ft² low-water-using groundcover
- 900 ft² non-vegetated softscape (includes deck)

This design meets the water budget using turfgrass on 58 percent of the landscaped area. The builder achieves a 30 percent designed water use reduction from the baseline scenario.
Part 1 – Baseline & LWA


This water budget tool shall be used to determine if the designed landscape meets Criteria 4.1.1.1 of the specification. Please refer to the WaterSense Water Budget Approach for additional information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your Name:</th>
<th>Landscaper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Builder Name:</td>
<td>WaterSense Builder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat/Number/Street Address:</td>
<td>123 WaterSense Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, State, Zip Code:</td>
<td>Chicago, IL 60653</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Peak Watering Month:** June

Obtain from Water Budget Data Finder at: [www.epa.gov/watersense/nhspecs/wb_data_finder.html](http://www.epa.gov/watersense/nhspecs/wb_data_finder.html)

Is an irrigation system being installed on this site? [Yes] [No]

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**This worksheet determines the baseline and the landscape water allowance (LWA) for a site based on its peak watering month.**

The baseline is the amount of water required by the site during the peak watering month if watered at 100 percent of reference evapotranspiration (ET$_0$). The following formula is used to calculate the baseline:

$$Baseline = ET_0 \times A \times C_w$$

Where:

- $ET_0$ = Local reference evapotranspiration (inches/month)
- $A$ = Landscaped area (square feet)
- $C_w$ = Conversion factor (0.8239 for results in gallons/month)

The LWA is the water allotment for the site. The following formula is used to calculate the LWA:

$$LWA = 0.70 \times Baseline$$

Where:

- LWA = Landscape water allowance (gallons/month)
- Baseline = $ET_0 \times$ landscaped area $\times 0.8239$

**To calculate the Baseline and LWA for a site, enter the designed landscaped area and average monthly reference evapotranspiration for the site’s peak watering month. (Enter data in white cells only.)**

**STEP 1A - ENTER THE LANDSCAPED AREA (A)**

Area of the designed landscape (square feet): 12,280

**STEP 1B - ENTER THE AVERAGE MONTHLY REFERENCE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ET$_0$)**

Average monthly reference ET (inches/month) for the site’s peak watering month: 6.43

Obtain from Water Budget Data Finder at: [www.epa.gov/watersense/nhspecs/wb_data_finder.html](http://www.epa.gov/watersense/nhspecs/wb_data_finder.html)

**OUTPUT - Baseline for the Site**

Monthly baseline (gallons/month) based on the site’s peak watering month: 49,219

**OUTPUT - Water Allowance for the Site**

Monthly landscape water allowance (gallons/month) based on the site’s peak watering month: 34,453

Next Step: Click on the next tab labeled Part 2 - LWR to calculate the landscape water requirement.
### Part 2 – LWR

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This water budget tool shall be used to determine if the designed landscape meets criteria 6.11.1 of the specification. Please refer to the WaterSense Water Budget Approach for additional information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Landscape Feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To calculate the LWR for the site, enter the information requested below for the site’s peak watering month. (Enter data in white cells only.)

**STEP 2A. ENTER THE AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL (R) AT THE SITE FOR THE PEAK WATERING MONTH IDENTIFIED IN PART 1**

**STEP 2B. COMPLETE TABLE 1 BELOW (enter data in white cells only)**

Enter the area of the hydrosphere (square feet). The total area must equal the landscape area entered in Step 1A.

Choose the irrigation type from the dropdown list (source data is displayed in Table 3; guidance is displayed in Table 4 and Table 5).

#### Table 1. Landscape Water Requirement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Feature Area (sq ft)</th>
<th>Plant Type or Landscape Feature</th>
<th>Landscape Coefficient (K_f)</th>
<th>Irrigation Type</th>
<th>Uniformity (D_u or E_u)</th>
<th>LWR (gal/month)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>Evergreen coniferous</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Fixed Spray</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>deciduous</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Drip - Standard</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>native ground cover</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Drip - Standard</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Nonornamental Softscape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No Irrigation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Area: 12,200

Landscape Water Requirement: 245 gal/month

#### Table 2. Plant Type or Landscape Feature and Associated Landscape Coefficient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Type or Landscape Feature</th>
<th>K_f Water Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen coniferous</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native ground cover</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonornamental Softscape</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 3. Distribution Uniformity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irrigation Type</th>
<th>Uniformity (D_u or E_u)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drip - Standard</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drip - Press Comp</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Spray</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mist - Standard</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 4. Appropriate Irrigation Types - Landscaped Areas with Irrigation Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irrigation Type</th>
<th>Billboard Installation (F)</th>
<th>Brunette Installation (T)</th>
<th>Cedar Installation (C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drip - Standard</td>
<td>Billboard Installation (F)</td>
<td>Brunette Installation (T)</td>
<td>Cedar Installation (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drip - Press Comp</td>
<td>Billboard Installation (F)</td>
<td>Brunette Installation (T)</td>
<td>Cedar Installation (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Spray</td>
<td>Billboard Installation (F)</td>
<td>Brunette Installation (T)</td>
<td>Cedar Installation (C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mist - Standard</td>
<td>Billboard Installation (F)</td>
<td>Brunette Installation (T)</td>
<td>Cedar Installation (C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rate spray may only be used in vegetable other than turfgrass if meets the definition of microirrigation system, according to the 2003 WaterSense Single Family New Home Specification. Microirrigation Systems. The frequent application of small quantities of water so that the turf should as grass, fine sprays or produce water through emitters or applications does not have a water delivery. Microirrigation encompasses a number of methods or practices: sowing such as bubbling, drip, trickle, mist in a spray and subirrigation. For purposes of this specification, microirrigation includes emission devices that have flow rates less than 30 gallons per hour.*
Part 3 – Results

This water budget tool shall be used to determine if the designed landscape meets Criteria 4.1.1.1 of the specification. Please refer to the WaterSense Water Budget Approach for additional information.

Your Name: [Name]  
Builder Name: WaterSense Builder  
Lot Number/Street Address: 521 WaterSense Street  
City, State, Zip Code: Chicago, IL 60653  
Peak Watering Month: June  

Is an irrigation system being installed on this site? Yes

This worksheet determines if the designed landscape meets the water budget.
If the landscape water requirement is LESS than the landscape water allowance, then the water budget criteria is met.
If the landscape water requirement is GREATER than the landscape water allowance, then the landscape and/or irrigation system needs to be redesigned to use less water.

STEP 3A – REVIEW THE LWA AND LWR FROM PART 1 AND PART 2
LWA 34,463 (gallons/month)  
LWR 34,439 (gallons/month)  

STEP 3B – REVIEW THE TOTAL AREA OF TURFGRASS* IN THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE FROM STEP 2B
The designed landscape contains 7,160 square feet of turfgrass.* This is 98% of the landscaped area.

*This includes the area of any pines, shrubs, and/or water features, designated by WaterSense to be counted as turfgrass.

OUTPUT – DOES THE DESIGNED LANDSCAPE MEET THE WATER BUDGET?

Yes  
No  

If YES, then the water budget criteria is met.
If NO, then the landscape and/or irrigation system needs to be redesigned to use less water.

The designed landscape water requirement is a 30% reduction in water use from the baseline calculated in Part 1.