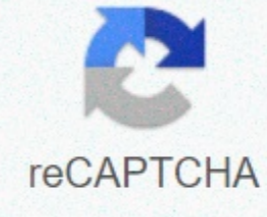




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55 gallon water barrel dimensions

Illustration by Michelle Buchard This small water feature is suitable for a zone 6 to 9 residential garden in the city or suburbs, where it can be placed on a deck, terrace or patio. Buy a sturdy wine or whiskey barrel that has been neatly cut in half. Choose one that sits gradually on its base and has stiff metal hoops. Scrub inside and out thoroughly and wire brush and paint the wire hoops; if you paint the barrel, use a marine-grade paint. Seal the inside of the barrel or line it with a plastic or rubber bag attached to the outside of the edge. Drill a half-inch hole about one inch below the rim to act as an overflow in rainy weather. Place clean concrete blocks, bricks or wire racks at different altitudes to support plants that prefer the margins of a pond rather than be submerged or floating. Remember to place the barrel in its final position before filling it with water; if the barrel is on a wooden surface, place it on bricks to discourage rot underneath. Alternatively, you can use any large waterproof container. If you like, add a pump (available in garden centers) to add sound and movement. After frosting in cold weather regions, lift up the pots, trim off the leaves and store in plastic bags in boxes in a cool, frost-free place. Key to Plan 1. Hardy water lily (Nymphaea 'Helvola') 1 plant; 1-foot spread; sunny yellow flowers and olive green leaves. Submerged roots 6 to 12 inches below water level. 2. Varied Japanese sweet flag (Acorus gramineus variegatus) 1 plant; 8 to 12 inches tall; slender grass leaves vertically streaked in green and white. Place up to 6 inches below water level. 3. Pickerel weed (Pontederia cordata) 1 plant; 30 inches tall; arrow-shaped leaves and nails of stellar blue-purple flowers in summer and fall. Place up to 12 inches below water level. 4. Parrot feather (Myriophyllum aquaticum) 1 bunch; a floating plant with 4-inch-long stems with feathery dark green leaves. Need not be planted; included as an oxygen plant to help keep the water clear. Garden plans courtesy of Country Living Gardener. Illustration by Michelle Buchard This content is created and maintained by a third party, and imported on this page to help users provide their email addresses. You might have to pay more information about this and similar content at piano.io Why to pour thousands of gallons of municipal treated tap water on your lawn and garden every summer if you can i.e. for free? That's the thinking behind rain vessels, allowing for garden water conservation, protecting the environment and helping you save money. Considering that an inch of rain dumps 500 gallons onto the roof of a typical 2,000-square-foot house, it's possible in most parts of the country to raise more than enough runoff for basic landscape irrigation needs. A rain barrel will be about 1,300 gallons of water during peak summer according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In a national survey by DC Urban Gardeners, a rain barrel lowered water bills by about \$35 a month in the summer. For as little as \$100 for the barrel and put-down fittings, a rain-harvesting system could pay for itself in just a few seasons. How much rain can you collect? The first step is to find out the potential runoff amount of your roof. Multiply your area's average annual rainfall inches through the square footage of your roof. If you don't know exact roof area, it's good to use the dimensions of your home's footprint. Then multiply that number by 0.623 - the amount of water in gallons needed to fill one square foot of space to a depth of one inch. The result is the number of liters you can harvest. (Keep in mind, however, that most rain barrel systems are set up to collect only a portion of them depending on irrigation needs.) Buying and selling here is how to price your home to sell quickly. Buy & Sell There are no silly questions to ask a real estate agent. Cleaning & decluttering A bleach solution or rubbing alcohol is your best bet for keeping your home purified. If your main goal is to water flower beds or run soaking snakes during dry spells, then one or two 55-liter barrels will suffice. If you want to turn off the garden tap all together, you will need several barrels or a cistern, a large tank that stores from 300 to 3,000 liters. But cisterns cost

significantly more (up to \$2,500) and are more complicated to install and use, making them best suited for larger-scale rain harvesting systems that include such indoor uses as flushing toilets. The cost of picking up a rain barrel system commercial barrels costs between \$50 and \$200, though you can also make yourself from castoff food grade holders. One couple linked five 55-gallon syrup drums they bought for \$10 apiece from the local Coca-Cola bottling plant. Their blog is an entertaining and instructive rain harvest primer. A typical system consisting of one or two barrels and off-the-shelf parts such as spigots, downspout extensions, mesh screens, and soaking hoses cost between \$35 and \$600. Cobbling it all together may take a weekend or two, but it's not rocket science. The Maryland Environmental Design Program provides easy step-by-step instructions for building your own barrel with about \$15 worth of supplies. Unfortunately, most rain barrels are not very attractive, and it is not always easy to camoufle them. Some people like the people take wood barrel looks, but generally, the more water you try to catch, the bulkier the containers - and the harder they are to make inconspicuous or tucking behind bushes, especially since they need to be located near a downspout on your home. Safety Requirements Caves Rain vessels operate via gravity, so the barrel must be level, stable and elevated to allow to move out of the tank. You'll want two spigots, one at the bottom to connect a snake and the other about two-thirds of the way down to fit a watering can or bucket underneath. If you want to move water to a higher level, you need to add a small pump (\$50 to \$150 depending on type). You should also take some other precautions for safety: Deck and screens: A safe cover keeps children, pets and wildlife out. Fine mesh screens prevent mosquitoes from breeding (a mosquito dive, which kills mosquito larvae but is not toxic to plants or other animals, is also not a bad idea) and blocks leaves and twigs from clogging the works. Organic growth: Water sitting for days or weeks, especially in hot weather, can begin to grow algae. Try adding a bleach or two of bleach to the tank and let it stand for several days before using. If that doesn't work, you may need to drain and scrub the inside from time to time. Overflow: a 55-liter barrel (or even two) will fill up quickly, especially during intense downpours. An overflow system that diverts water to a storm drain or in a moisture-tolerant part of the garden is essential. Limited uses: Though good for plants and perfectly fine for washing cars or garden tools, water coming off the roof is far from pure. It can be contaminated with dust, insects, bird droppings, pine needles, pollen and other pollution. Be sure to clearly label all rainwater-supplied fittings as Non-Drinkable - Do Not Drink. It is also unsafe to mix fertilizer or garden chemicals in the barrel, even for garden use. Benefits that go beyond savings collecting rainwater have numerous benefits apart from low-cost irrigation. Free from chlorine and sodium, of course, soft rainwater is better for plants. Capturing roof runoff also lowers the risk of flooding and reduces the burden on storm sewage and local watersheds. That's one reason a number of local and state governments are offering tax breaks or rebates for rainwater harvesting systems. A few, like Washington, D.C., San Antonio, Texas, and San Jose, California, will even have a rainwater audit of your property, make recommendations, and implement rain barrels or other stormwater runoff strategies at a subsidized rate. A typical 55-liter drum measures about 23.3 x 34.9 inches. However, keep in mind that the exact metings can vary slightly by manufacturer and the material of the drum. Other common drum sizes include 14, 15, 20 and 53 liters. These drums are ideal for use with food products, hazardous waste and other solid materials with easy handling, and most are equipped with a leverage circuit for safety. While traditional 55-liter drums are made of steel, plastic drums have become increasingly common as a lightweight but durable alternative. Plastic drums are also UV protected and offers an extended life compared a steel drum. There are 128 fluid ences in one liter of water in the system of operation used by the United States. By definition, a liquid is our 1/16 of a pint, and there are eight pints in a liter. The term we have several different meanings. Fluid ations measure volume, while the term we sometimes indicate weight. A liter of water at 70 degrees Fahrenheit weighs 8.33 pounds or 133.28 ations. However, the density of water changes due to temperature. Water heats up to the boil weighing exactly 8 pounds or 128 essies. Usually fluid quelides apply to liquids, while weights in query apply to dry materials. The standard bath, which measures 60 inches long by 30 inches wide, holds about 35 to 35 to 35 gallons of water. Larger units, such as pervasive bathing or freestanding baths, hold about 60 to 80 liters of water. Spa or corner bath typically holds 70 to 120 gallons of water. By comparison, a 10-minute shower consumes about 25 to 50 liters of water or more, depending on the type of showerhead used. The maximum volume of a bath is calculated by multiplying the inner width, length and depth in inches and then dividing the product by 1,728 to turn it into cubic feet. The bath's volume, in liters, is then determined by multiplying the total number of cubic feet by 7.5, which is the number of liters in 1 cubic feet. Foot.

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