



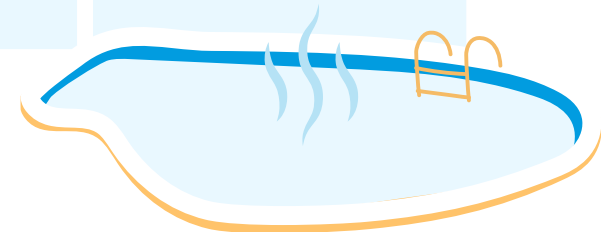
POOL WATER EVAPORATION CHART — DAILY, MONTHLY & ANNUAL BENCHMARKS



*Climate-based evaporation reference
for residential swimming pools*

DAILY POOL EVAPORATION BENCHMARKS

CLIMATE TYPE	TYPICAL DAILY EVAPORATION	WEEKLY RANGE	NOTES
DRY / ARID (AZ, NV, NM)	$\frac{3}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH	2–3 INCHES	HIGH SUN, LOW HUMIDITY, WIND-SENSITIVE
HUMID SUBTROPICAL (FL, TX, GA)	$\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ INCH	1–1.5 INCHES	HUMIDITY SUPPRESSES EVAPORATION
COASTAL / NORTHEAST	$\frac{1}{4}$ INCH (SUMMER)	1–2 INCHES	WINTER LOSS STILL POSSIBLE
WINDY CONDITIONS (ANY CLIMATE)	+50–200%	—	WIND ≥ 10 MPH CAN TRIPLE LOSS



INCHES → GALLONS CONVERSION

GALLONS LOST PER INCH OF WATER DROP

POOL SIZE	GALLONS LOST PER 1 INCH
10,000 GAL	~620 GALLONS
15,000 GAL	~930 GALLONS
20,000 GAL	~1,240 GALLONS
25,000 GAL	~1,550 GALLONS
30,000 GAL	~1,860 GALLONS

Formula: Surface Area (sq ft) × 0.62 × Inches Lost



QUICK “NORMAL VS PROBLEM” CHECK

This prevents panic and misdiagnosis.

WATER LOSS RATE	INTERPRETATION	ACTION
¼–½ INCH/DAY	NORMAL EVAPORATION	NO ACTION NEEDED
>1 INCH/DAY	ABNORMAL	MONITOR + BUCKET TEST
>2 INCHES/DAY	LIKELY LEAK	CALL PROFESSIONAL

Why Covers Matter?

A pool cover can reduce evaporation by 70–95%, making it the single most effective water-saving measure.

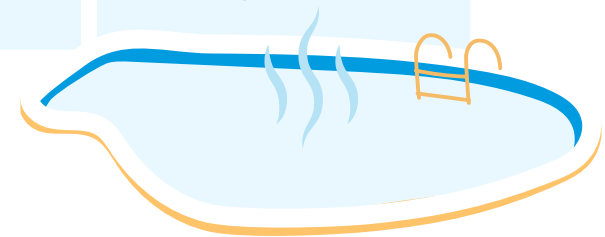


COST & CONTROL

TYPICAL MONTHLY EVAPORATION (400 SQ FT POOL)

Monthly & annual evaporation by season:

SEASON	DRY CLIMATE	HUMID CLIMATE	COASTAL
SPRING	7-9 IN	5-6 IN	4-5 IN
SUMMER	10-12 IN	6-8 IN	6-7 IN
FALL	5-7 IN	4-5 IN	4-6 IN
WINTER	2-4 IN	2-3 IN	3-4 IN



ANNUAL COST OF POOL EVAPORATION

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST (400 SQ FT POOL)

COST CATEGORY	ANNUAL COST RANGE
WATER REPLACEMENT	\$200–600
HEATING ENERGY	\$300–1,200
CHEMICALS	\$150–400
TOTAL ANNUAL COST	\$650–2,200



EVAPORATION REDUCTION & ROI

BEST WAYS TO REDUCE POOL EVAPORATION

METHOD	EVAPORATION REDUCTION	ROI
AUTOMATIC SAFETY COVER	85–95%	VERY HIGH
SOLAR COVER	90–95%	HIGH
WINDBREAKS	20–40%	MODERATE
LOWER WATER TEMP	10–25%	HIGH
AUTOMATION	VARIABLE	HIGH

If your pool's evaporation exceeds these benchmarks, the issue may not be weather—it may be exposure, temperature, or lack of coverage.

