Saving Water With Sensors

Rain Sensor:

A Rain Sensor is the most effective way to prevent your sprinklers from coming on during or after precipitation. Easily installed on any automatic irrigation system, the rain sensor shuts sprinklers off in a storm and keeps them off, automatically compensating for the amount of rainfall that occurred.

As the moisture-laden disks expand, they eventually activate a switch that interrupts the circuit from the controller to the solenoid valves. Once dry, they contract and release the switch. Thus, rain sensor automatically resets without ever affecting your controller.

Wind Sensor:

Wind sensors are available to prevent watering above a specified wind speed to minimize water lost to wind drift.

While most sprinklers can still perform at close to peak efficiency with some type of breeze, when the air movement starts to get stronger, water coverage can get challenging, questionable and even somewhat messy. And, consider this: wind-whipped sprinklers can even become a liability issue when they soak a heavily-traveled pedestrian path or a roadway with passing cars.

Freeze Sensor:

In areas where winterizing is not necessary, but the threat of an occasional freeze is common, it's a wise idea to have a device that automatically shuts off irrigation systems at a pre-determined temperature. The results are not only hazardous to the life of your lawn and plants, it can also be hazardous to those who may walk or drive nearby.

Flow Sensor:

A ruptured pipe or broken sprinkler left undetected can result in substantial damage. Plants and ground cover can be flooded, slopes can be eroded, and hundreds of gallons of water can be wasted. The Flow-Clik can be programmed at a specified level of flow. It will shut down irrigation if it detects a flow rate higher than the programmed limit.

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Solar Sensor: (Solar, Freeze, & Rain)

For simple, **water-saving**, weather-following, automatic irrigation control.

The weather sensor is an advanced weather sensor that calculates evapotranspiration (ET) and adjusts the controllers watering time based on local weather conditions. The sensor measures sunlight and temperature, and uses ET to determine the correct seasonal adjustment percentage value to send to the controller.

Many of the weather based sensors integrates a rain sensor and freeze sensor providing quick response in shutting down your irrigation system during rain and/or freezing conditions

Soil Sensor:
Soil Sensor reduces water waste by continuously measuring moisture levels in the soil and determining when to allow your controller to water, maximizing the efficiency of your irrigation system. Communication between the sensor probe and receiver can be wireless, so installation is quick and easy with no digging required.

Weather Station:

The Hunter ET System gathers weather data on site, continuously self-adjusts to calculate the ideal program for your landscape. Program: sprinkler type, soil type, slope, plant type, and more…

Take the guesswork out of irrigation scheduling, by using your own state-of-the-art weather station to track your local microclimate and automatically calculate a scientific irrigation program! ET is the combination of two separate processes whereby water is lost from the soil surface by evaporation and from the plant by transpiration. By taking into account the rate at which water is consumed by weather conditions, the ET System will initiate a new schedule to replenish only the water that is actually needed for your sprinkler system, plants, and soil conditions.

The result is a dramatic savings in your water bill (about 30%, on average)

For more information:
How to Converting Your Current Controller
To A Weather Based Smart Controller

Visit us at www.gardenmasters.com/waterconservation.html