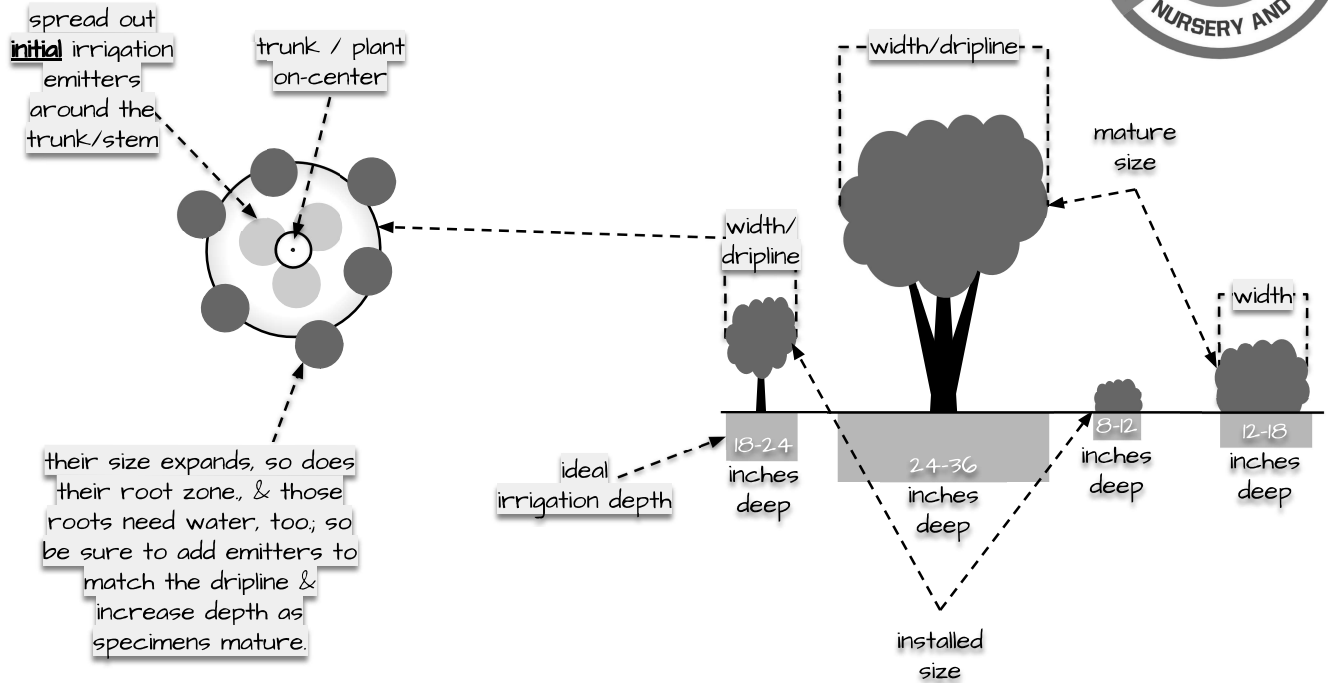


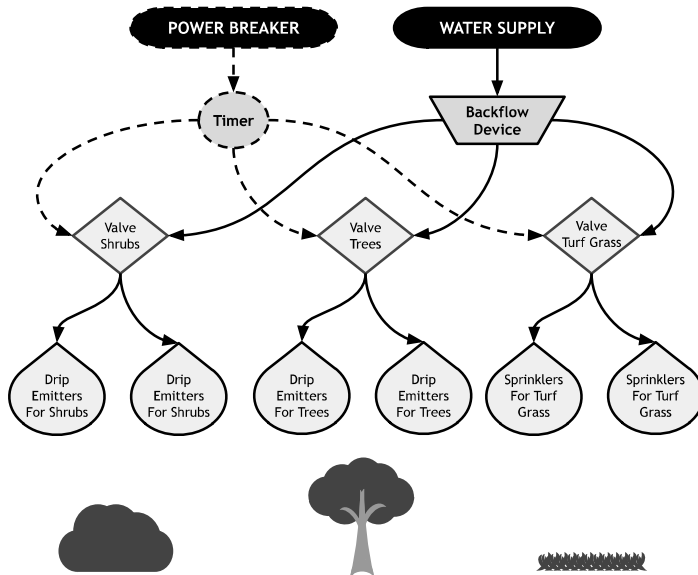
Ideal Irrigation Practices



Deep & infrequent irrigation is ideal for best results.



Controllers/Timers



- Controllers need to know:
 - which valve(s) to run
 - what day(s)
 - at what time
 - for how long
- A “smart” model of irrigation controller is recommended for better controlling of the irrigation system.
- Emitters & the newer regulated multiport manifolds apply a measured number of gallons per hour (GPH). This means that a 1 GPH emitter or multiport line will only apply 1 gallon of water after 1 hour of run time.
- Landscapes should have dedicated valves for flora that are grouped based on similar water needs, such as trees, shrubs & vines, or turf, & ideally should also have a stub for potential expansion.

NOTES REGARDING MATURE SIZES, WATER REQUIREMENTS, & EXPANDING IRRIGATION DISTRIBUTION:

1. **Clearance** for pedestrians or service access may be important, but a tree **canopy** should ideally be between $\frac{2}{3}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$ of the tree's overall **height**. The lower foliage of the tree, while establishing, assists in the healthy development of a strong trunk. All flora with nursery stakes should have them removed & staked with posts driven into undisturbed soil, & not through the installed rootball.
2. Irrigation is ideally applied as far as the **dripline** of trees or the **width** of the plant/shrub, & as deep as 3-2 feet (respectively). Tall cactus & succulent species may have roots extending as far out from the base of the specimen as the specimen is tall. Palm roots may not typically extend very far from the trunk, & may be irrigated like high-water use trees. Irrigation should be expanded to match the width/dripline, as it expands.
3. For recommended irrigation depths & rates, visit wateruseitwisely.com or search online for the Landscape Watering Guidelines produced by Water Use It Wisely.