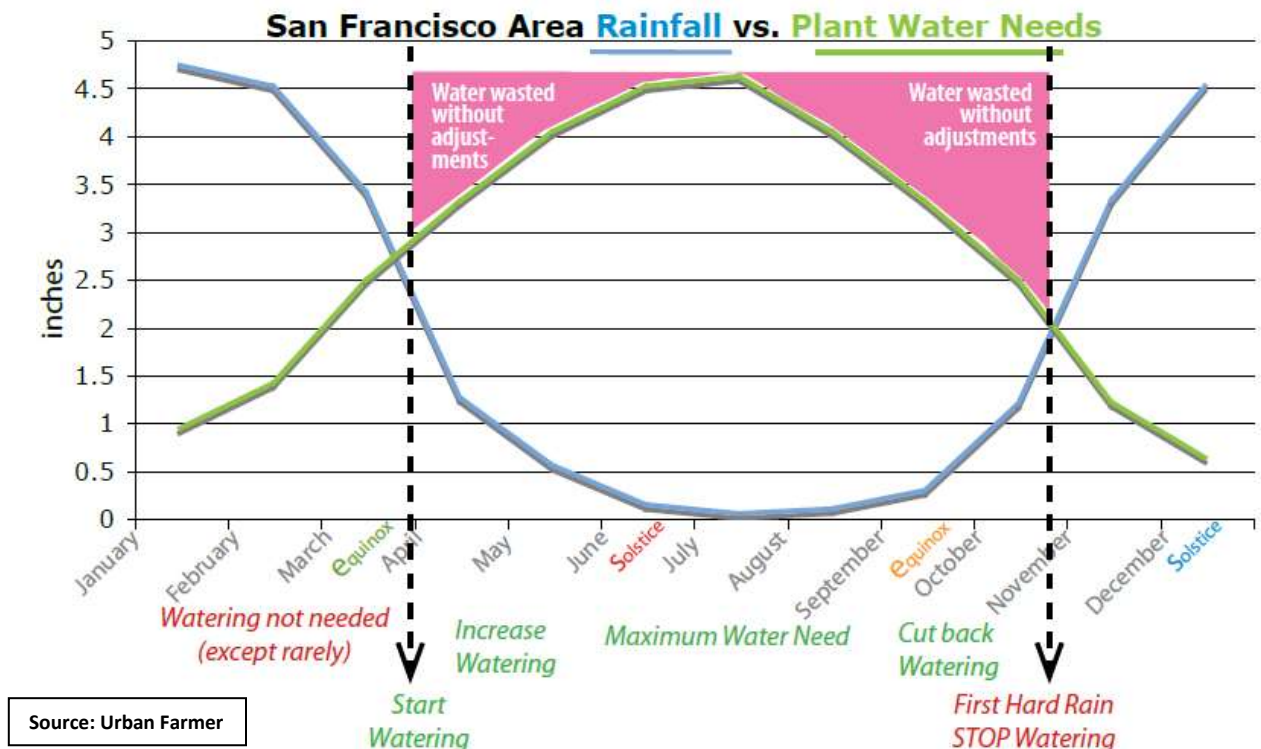


SMART IRRIGATION (ET) CONTROLLERS INFORMATION PAGE

Evapotranspiration (ET) is the amount of water that is lost from the soil through evaporation and plant use. As the days get longer and warmer from March to August, ET, or the plant's need for water, gradually increases. Length of day, temperature, humidity, and rainfall all are factored into watering schedules. When rain usually ends in March, irrigation controllers traditionally are turned on and then left running on a preset schedule until well into the fall when it begins raining again. This schedule waters too much on some days and not enough on others, either wasting water or causing plant stress. More efficient irrigation scheduling would adjust the system run times to match the changing plant water needs daily, and would water less as days get cooler and shorter in the fall.



ET irrigation controllers re-adjust themselves automatically as often as needed without manual reprogramming by using three sources of information:

1. Real-time data from on-site sensors or wireless ET weather data service enabling fast response to unexpected storms or heat waves.
2. Entered data about each zone to be watered: soil type, plant type, irrigation type (sprinklers or drip), and slope.
3. Solar radiation values for every microclimate, permanently stored onboard in memory, by postal zip code or latitude.