



DripEze In-line Drip Tube for Landscapes and Gardens



How to convert from Micro Sprays to 4mm DripEze.

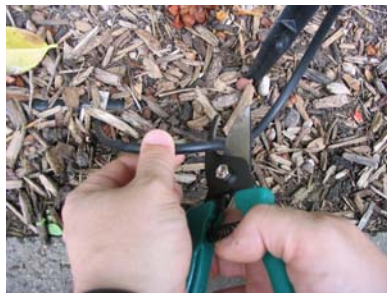
Microsprays and DripEze operate at approximately the same pressure. Microsprays generally operate at about 150kPa, while DripEze ideally should be operated at about 100 kPa, but 150 kPa is acceptable. Before replacing the Microsprays, find out the flow rate of the individual jet. Your professional Irrigation Dealer will be able to assist with information on the flow rate, or you can simply direct the flow from a jet into a bucket and time how long it takes to deliver a litre of water.

As an example, if the jet has a flow rate of 24 Lph, then you can replace it with up to 12 x 2 Lph DripEze emitters without affecting the existing system.

Follow the steps outlined below to change out a microspray with a length of DripEze inline drip tube.

Step 1.

Carefully cut the existing microspray offtake tubing leaving the offtake fitting in the lateral and a short length of 4mm tube to connect onto.



Step 2.

Insert a 4mm barbed joiner into the end of the DripEze tube and then push the other end of the joiner into the existing length of 4mm offtake tube.



Step 2 (cont)

DripEze joined to 4mm offtake tube.



Step 3.

Cut the DripEze to length. Before closing the end of the DripEze, flush the tube by running water through with the end open.



Step 4.

When the water is running clear, ie all debris has been flushed, close the tube by either method shown to the left, or simply insert a goof plug into the end of the tube.

Step 5.

To keep the tube in position, stake the DripEze tube to the ground at regular intervals using the galvanised J peg.





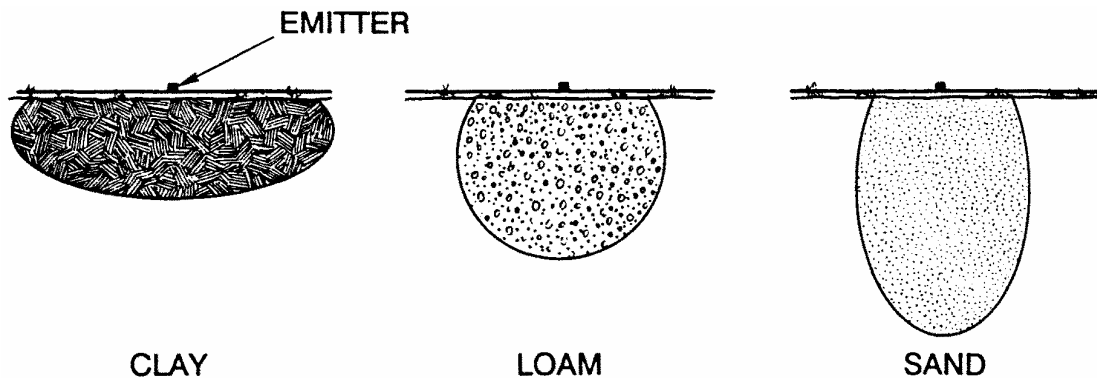
How to water efficiently with DripEze

Compared with conventional spray type irrigation systems, drip irrigation systems can apply water more efficiently due to :-

- a) No wetting of leaves to create wasteful evaporation
- b) No loss of water due to wind drift and misting.
- c) Drip systems can be targeted to deliver water to the root zone as opposed to a “cover all” approach needed with spray systems.
- d) No over-spray onto hardscapes causing run-off.

The following tips will help to maximise the efficiency of the DripEze system.

1. Know the extent of the root zone of the plants being irrigated. Applying water where there are no roots is in-efficient as the plant cannot take advantage of this water.
 - a) Shallow rooted plants need short and more frequent irrigation cycles.
 - b) Deeper rooted plants need longer, less frequent irrigation cycles.
2. Determine the type of soil you are irrigating into. The movement and storage of water in the soil is dictated by the soil type.
 - a) Sandy soils are very porous, with vertical downwards movement exaggerated compared with sideways movement. Water holding capacity is generally low.
 - b) Clay soils by comparison have greater sideways and less vertical downwards movement.
 - c) Loamy soils are part way between sand and clay.



3. Consult with your Nursery/Landscape supplier for information on how much water your plants need. Plants watering needs can be factored to daily evaporation. The higher the evaporation the greater the amount of moisture your plants draw from the soil.
 - a) The Bureau of Meteorology website www.bom.com.au provides excellent information on average daily evaporation rates.
4. Irrigation cycles should aim to completely fill the rootzone and re-fill just before the plants begin to stress. This encourages the roots deeper helping to make the plant more tolerant to longer periods between irrigation cycles.
5. Other water saving tips appropriate for all forms of irrigation are:-
 - a) Irrigate in the late evening/early morning
 - b) Automate your irrigation system so that the system turns off automatically
 - c) Connect a Rain Sensor
 - d) Use mulch to reduce evaporation from the top soil layers