SMART IRRIGATION CONTROLLERS

Looking for an easy and effective way to improve your landscape this spring? Consider installing a smart irrigation controller. Smart irrigation controllers use environmental information such as weather or soil moisture to adjust the time and frequency of irrigation.

Smart controllers help prevent over-watering of the landscape, which wastes water. This may also lower water-related expenses on homeowner’s utility bills. Installing a smart controller can make your landscaping look beautiful while making it convenient and easy to irrigate. There are many types of smart irrigation controllers. Each type of device uses different environmental information to adjust the watering schedule.

Weather-based controllers, also referred to as climate-based controllers or smart controllers, use weather data from the Internet or a local weather station. Using this information, these controllers offer a few home efficiency assessment with water use and energy saving upgrades in available to you.

Rain sensors, also referred to as rain switches, can temporarily shut off irrigation systems when it’s raining. This may also lower water-related expenses on homeowner’s utility bills. Installing smart irrigation controllers can make your landscaping look beautiful while making it convenient and easy to irrigate. There are many types of smart irrigation controllers. Each type of device uses different environmental information to adjust the watering schedule.

Soil moisture-based controllers use a probe that is installed in a representative area of the turf. This sensor, also referred to as an anemometer, can temporarily shut off irrigation systems when it’s raining. Some models control current water levels using probes and others use an attached disk. When the device measures a certain threshold of water it triggers the irrigation system to turn off. If the device measures dry conditions it allows the irrigation system to operate normally.

Most types of irrigation controllers can be retrofitted to a new or existing irrigation system. To get more information about smart irrigation controllers visit larimerworkforce.org/energy.

Not if, but when: Destructive beetle destined for City

Walking along 30th Street in Boulder on a sunny day last August, a tour group of city employees from the Natural Disaster Mitigation group headed west to see what was in store for them. “Two summers ago, these trees were under the same threat as those we’re at work then. What members of the tour group saw was the result of years’ worth of their efforts,” said Whitney Cranmer, a Colorado State University entomologist who is among the nation’s most visible experts in describing the course of the emerald ash borer’s infestation in Northern Colorado, including Loveland.

When the beetles made their way through Boulder’s ash trees at an astonishing rate, Boulder Parks Department Forester Kathleen Alexander conducted the tour and chose 30th Street to show how trees are affected. “Two summers ago, these trees were in the same condition as those we’re at work then. What members of the tour group saw was the result of years’ worth of their efforts,” said Whitney Cranmer.

While the beetle has not yet surfaced in Loveland, Colorado, trees are under attack. The beetle’s wing case covers are shiny and metallic-green. It is now widely known – is an immigrant from northern China. It made its U.S. debut in Detroit in 2002, and is now widely known — an immigrant from northern China. It made its U.S. debut in Detroit in 2002, and is now widely known — an immigrant from northern China.
Two or more of these symptoms could indicate an EAB infestation.

Confir mation

With the first step in a community's first step to confirm that they have Ash trees. Confir mation involves:

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- **Emerald ash borer larvae** can be found feeding high in the tree where the bark is soft and green. They leave a tree that much more susceptible to the wood borer's presence.
- **Large numbers of EAB larvae** can attract woodpeckers who tend to feed high in the tree where the larvae makes it easier to eat wood.
- The additional damage inflicted by the woodpecker can leave a tree that much more vulnerable to infestation.

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Trees begin to fail. Presenting by trees that will become borers destructive invasion. Preparing for safety hazards treatment choices and steps to deal identify their trees, evaluate available huge volumes of trunks, limbs and once the beetle arrives. expensive, long-term treatments which ones might be candidates for informing residents of ways to branches that comply with quarantine on it. The task list is a long one. For organization that has assembled an taking an accurate inventory of property owners, and for a City counting 810 in City parks alone. The has already completed part of an advantage. Lesions learned in Boulder are the parts of the response strategy that other in Boulder, likewise, knowledge gained from Colorado's communities. Plans in other target list has first on the EAB species. Ash trees are distinctive in of $92,200 to and received an They sought • Informing residents of ways to • Taking an accurate inventory of • Preparing for safety hazards...
Looking for an easy solution to save water and improve your home's energy efficiency at no cost to you. This limited time assessment with water and energy experts from Loveland, Windsor, Fort Collins and Greeley in its inevitable path.

The emerald ash borer, a tiny metallic-green beetle that first landed in Boulder three years earlier, was chewing its way through Boulder’s ash trees at an astonishing rate. Boulder Parks and Recreation Director John Vazquez said the beetle was first seen in 2005 in a few trees in the city’s beloved central park.

In 2007, the beetle had spread to 200 trees throughout the city’s park system, and by 2008 it had spread to the city’s entire ash tree population. In 2009, the beetle had spread to the entire state of Colorado, and by 2010 it had spread to the entire country.

The beetle’s arrival in Boulder was a wake-up call for local authorities on the emerald ash borer. “We know that emerald ash borers are under attack. The beetle’s winged journey is slowly but steadily taking it southwest toward metro-Denver and north toward Fort Collins,” Vazquez said.

To combat the beetle, the city has implemented a program called Hydrant Flushing. This program helps prevent over-watering of the landscape, which wastes water. This may also lower water related expenses on homeowners' utility bills. Installing a smart irrigation controller can make your landscaping look beautiful while making it convenient and easy to irrigate. There are many types of smart irrigation controllers. Each type of device uses different environmental information to adjust the watering schedule.

Weather based controllers, also referred to as climate-based controllers or smart controllers, use data from local weather stations or weather data from the Internet to adjust run time and frequency of irrigation. How much water a plant needs depends on the amount of water it gets from the soil and the amount of water it uses to evaporate from its leaves. This is called evapotranspiration (ET). ET is the combination of evaporation, transpiration, and the water that runs off the land's surface as surface runoff.

Not if, but when: Destinable beetle destined for City

Walking along 30th Street in Boulder on a sultry day last August, a tour group of city employees from the city’s City and County of Boulder’s Department of Public Health and Environment, found themselves faced with a fate that is all too familiar to many Colorado residents. The fate that is all too familiar to many Colorado residents.

Two summers ago, these all too familiar trees were under attack. The beetle’s winged journey is slowly but steadily taking it southwest toward metro-Denver and north toward Fort Collins.

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Smart controllers adjust the irrigation schedule to meet the specific information to monitor changing weather patterns. There are many types of smart irrigation controllers. Each type of device uses different environmental information to adjust the watering schedule.

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The system compares this data to the recommended moisture level of the plant and soil type. If the ground is moist, the soil moisture controllers shut off the irrigation system to prevent unnecessary watering. These controllers calculate evapotranspiration (ET) ET, which is the combination of evaporation and plant transpiration. Using sensors, the device measures the amount of water that evaporates from the soil’s surface or that used by the plants. This type of device will monitor local weather conditions with the help of local or national weather stations. Using this information, these controllers will adjust the watering schedule of the irrigation system to prevent unnecessary watering.

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Looking for an easy solution to save water and improve your landscape today? Consider installing a smart irrigation controller. Smart irrigation controllers use specific information to monitor changing weather patterns and use site-based controllers or smart controllers, use site-specific data to operate irrigation systems. Smart irrigation controllers use this information to prevent unnecessary watering. These controllers calculate evapotranspiration (ET). ET is the combination of water that evaporates from the soil’s surface or that used by the plants. This device measures the amount of water that evaporates from the soil’s surface or that used by the plants. This information about smart irrigation controllers visit your local hardware store and start saving water and lowering water-related expenses on homeowners’ utility bills. Installing a smart irrigation controller can make your landscaping look beautiful while making it convenient and easy to irrigate. There are many types of smart irrigation controllers. Each type of controller uses different environmental information to adjust the watering schedule.

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