

Instructions for using Tree Hugger Sprinkler for young newly planted tree.

The instructions for using a Tree Hugger Sprinkler are the same for all three sizes.

1. Connect a garden hose to the valve connection provided (already assembled).
2. Open the two ends of the sprinkler and put around the tree
3. Close the two ends to make a circle
4. Turn the valve toggle a quarter of a turn.
5. Turn on the water at the hose bib.
6. Adjust the spray at the hose bib or at the valve assembled to the sprinkler so that the furthest edge of the spray **reaches just beyond the root ball**.
7. If watering rose bushes reduce your spray volume in order to insure you don't water the leaves.

The goal is to water slow enough for the water to soak into the soil to the bottom of the root ball. Be careful not to over water young trees as this can be as harmful as under watering. One of the most recommended methods for checking the moisture in the soil around your tree is to periodically insert a probe into the soil surrounding the tree. Make sure the water is getting down to the root ball. Water with your Tree Hugger Sprinkler at least two times a week or more depending on weather conditions. Keeping the ground saturated around your newly planted tree is always important, so you should be able to always stick your probe into the soil at least 8 to 10 inches.

Current weather and soil conditions will impact your tree's water needs. During droughts you may need to water as often as three times a week.

Note: For Southeast Gulf Coast Texas areas with clay soil please consider the planting process suggested by Randy Lemmon in his book *Texas Tough Gardening*. A summary can be found at the following link: <https://ktrh.iheart.com/content/2019-03-06-planting-trees-and-shrubs/>

Instructions for using Tree Hugger Sprinkler for older, more established trees.

1. Connect a garden hose to the valve connection provided (already assembled).
2. Open the two ends of the sprinkler and put around the tree
3. Close the two ends to make a circle
4. Turn the valve toggle a quarter of a turn.
5. Turn on the water at the hose bib.

6. Adjust the spray at the hose bib or at the valve assembled to the sprinkler so that the furthest edge of the spray **reaches just beyond the drip line of the tree.**

For those technical folks you can preview and purchase a copy of the ANSI/ASABE S623 standard *Determining Landscape Plant Water Demands* at the link below.

https://webstore.ansi.org/preview-pages/ASABE/preview_ANSI+ASABE+S623.1+JAN2017.pdf

For the rest of us we need to apply a little common sense and pay attention to the sky and the tree itself. If rainfall is consistent enough to keep your area out of drought status AND your tree is not stressed because human induced stressors you don't need to provide supplemental watering. Human stressors include poor planting process, soil preparation, site selection and new site development or changes. Texas A&M has great planning tool that can be used for new landscaping projects and applied to existing landscaping challenges at the following link: [Planning the Home Landscape - Earth-Kind® Edition - Earth-Kind® Landscaping Earth-Kind® Landscaping \(tamu.edu\)](#).

If your area is entering drought status, use your tree hugger sprinkler to deep water your established trees every 7-10 days based upon probing results. If the drought persists, use your probing technique more frequently and respond to soil penetration difficulties by reducing your deep watering intervals accordingly. Unless your tree is impacted by human stressors you should not need to deep water more frequently than once every 7 days.

To check your areas drought status weekly visit the water and climate update link:

[Current Map | U.S. Drought Monitor \(unl.edu\)](#)

In summary, newly planted and younger trees require more water to become established. Probe the soil near the root ball every few days and water as needed.

Older more established trees should be monitored during extended dry and drought periods and provided supplemental watering as needed. Use your probing technique and visual observation to monitor.