FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1) What ingredients are in DRiWATER?

DRiWATER is a combination of 98% water and 2% food grade ingredients. The food grade ingredients are commonly found in foods such as mayonnaise and ice cream.

2) How does it work?

Natural microorganisms found in the soil gradually break down the gel. As the gel converts back to water, moisture is carried and maintained throughout the plant's root zone.

3) What if my child or pet eats DRiWATER?

DRiWATER is all natural and harmless to pets and humans. It is made from pure water and 2 food grade ingredients commonly found in ice cream and mayonnaise. (Tests show that if a human eats two quarts of DRiWATER at one time indigestion may occur.)

4) Can I fertilize while using DRiWATER?

Yes. You can use normal fertilizers and chemicals as needed. Fertilizers may cause DRiWATER to liquefy at a faster rate so it is important to check your DRiWATER more often when using fertilizers.

5) When the plant needs more moisture does DRiWATER liquefy at a faster rate?

No. Liquefaction is the process of DRiWATER becoming liquid water. The liquefaction rates are controllable and predictable and are determined solely by the amount of DRiWATER that is exposed to soil. Exposing the bottom cross-section of the Quart carton of DRiWATER to soil will result in liquefaction of one-ounce every three days. If a plant needs more moisture, additional DRiWATER or supplemental irrigation is necessary.

6) Can I over-water using DRiWATER?

You cannot over-water if you are applying DRiWATER according to manufacturer's recommendation. If you are applying DRiWATER to indoor container plants in addition to your regular watering there is always a chance of over-watering. Please note outdoor container plants and hanging baskets will need supplemental water during spring and summer months.

7) Are there nutrients added to DRiWATER?

DRiWATER is pure water with a pH of 5.25-5.5. There are minor quantities of plant nutrients in DRiWATER.

8) What happens if it rains?

During light rains, DRiWATER continues working normally. In the event of heavy rains, the microorganisms in the soil migrate away from DRiWATER to avoid being too wet, and the lack of microorganisms at that point will stop DRiWATER from liquefying. When the soil begins to dry out again, the microorganisms will migrate back toward DRiWATER and begin liquefying once more.

9) What happens when DRiWATER freezes?

DRiWATER freezes when temperatures fall below 25 degrees Fahrenheit, and will not be affected when thawing occurs. If DRiWATER is in the ground during a freeze, it will stop liquefying when soil temperatures reach below 38 degrees because the microorganisms become dormant. At these low temperatures the plants will be in their dormant stage also and will need very little moisture. When the ground thaws, DRiWATER will begin to liquefy again.

10) When outside temperatures increase will DRiWATER liquefy at a faster rate?

When soil temperatures become very high liquefaction may increase. Your plant may require more moisture during high temperatures, requiring either supplemental water or additional DRiWATER.

11) After DRiWATER has finished liquefying what should I do with the paper carton? Or the Tube?

The Quart carton is degradable. It can be pulled out of the ground and recycled or left to degrade. It will take approximately 6 months to a year to degrade. When removed, simply brush surrounding dirt into the hole. The Tube can be removed and used again in another location or recycled.

12) Will the roots of the plant develop and grow unevenly around the area the where DRiWATER has liquefied?

No. Most outdoor plants will require two or more containers of DRiWATER. Placing them at an equal distance around your plant materials will provide a consistent amount of moisture around the root mass.

13) Will the roots grow up into the DRiWATER container?

No. As DRiWATER turns back into water, the capillary action in the soil draws the moisture away from the container throughout the root zone.

14) Is DRiWATER the same as a polymer?

No. DRiWATER Is Not a Polymer. DRiWATER is pure water.

DRiWATER…	**Polymers…**
…is water that disperses at a consistent rate for an extended period of time.	…need water to perform. Polymers extend the watering cycle by a few days but once dry, are useless unless you water again.
…is predictable, disperses moisture over a predetermined period of time. Not affected by climatic conditions.	…are unpredictable. Wind, high temperature or other factors can accelerate the release of moisture.
…is natural, only food grade ingredients, safe around children and pets, and environmentally friendly.	…some are petroleum based and therefore have some degree of toxicity.
…is ideal for regular watering or for establishment. Roots do not grow into the DRiWATER	…may actually compete with the plant for moisture if allowed to dry out. Roots may also grow into the saturated polymer.
…stays where you place it, either on the surface or under the soil.	…work their way toward the soil surface with each watering, eventually eliminating any positive benefit.
…won't over water, stops dispersing moisture when the soil becomes very wet. Won't contribute to root problems.	…holds water at the roots during extended wet weather which can cause root problems.