

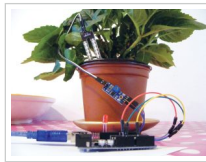
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## GADGET MASTER

### How to build a plant monitor with Arduino

As a preview of his latest book, [Arduino Project Handbook: 25 Practical Projects to Get You Started](#), Mark Geddes takes us through the project to create a simple plant monitor.

In this project I'll introduce a new type of analog sensor that detects moisture levels. You'll set up a light and sound alarm system (an inexpensive piezo buzzer) to tell you when your plant needs watering.



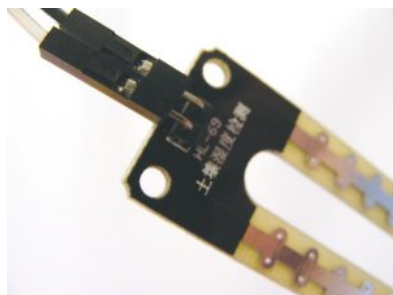
See also: [How to build a laser trip wire alarm with Arduino](#)

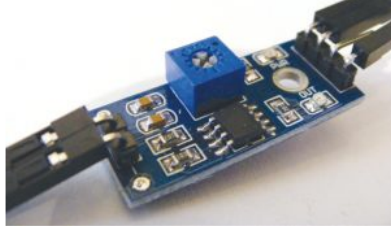
#### How it works

You'll use an HL-69 moisture sensor, readily available online for a few dollars. The prongs of the sensor detect the moisture level in the surrounding soil by passing current through the soil and measuring the resistance. Damp soil conducts electricity easily, so it provides lower resistance, while dry soil conducts poorly and has a higher resistance.

The sensor consists of two parts, as shown below.

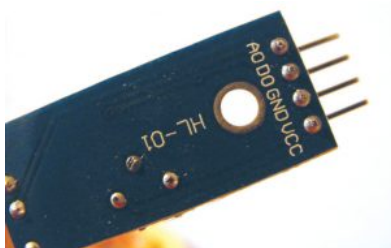
The two pins on the sensor need to connect to the two separate pins on the controller (connecting wires are usually supplied). The other side of the controller has four pins, three of which connect to the Arduino.





The HL-69 moisture sensor prong is pictured first, followed by the controller underneath it.

The four pins are, from left to right, AO (analog out), DO (digital out), GND, and VCC (see pic below). You can read the values from the controller through the IDE when it's connected to your computer.

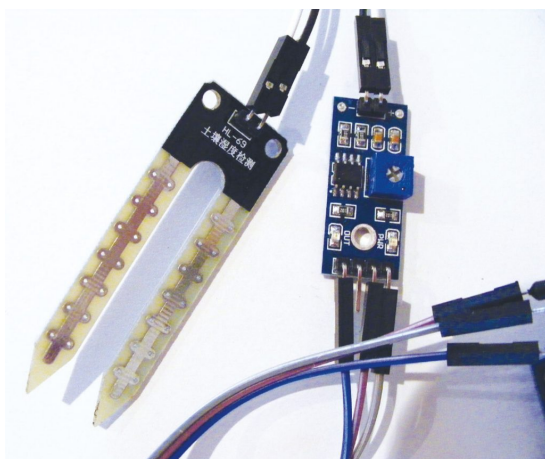


This project doesn't use a breadboard, so the connections are all made directly to the Arduino.

Lower readings indicate that more moisture is being detected, and higher readings indicate dryness. If your reading is above 900, your plant is seriously thirsty. If your plant gets too thirsty, the LED will light and the piezo buzzer will sound.

### The build

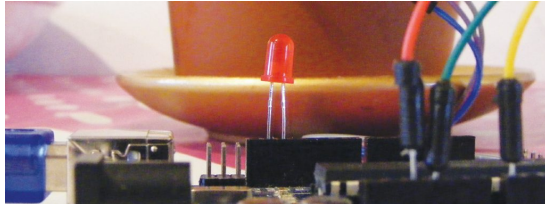
1. Connect the sensor's two pins to the + and – pins on the controller using the provided connecting wires, as shown below.



2. Connect the three prongs from the controller to +5V, GND, and Arduino A0 directly on the Arduino, as shown in the following table. The DO pin is not used.

GND	GND
A0	A0
DO	Not used

3. Connect an LED directly to the Arduino with the shorter, negative leg in GND and the longer, positive leg in Arduino pin 13, as shown below.

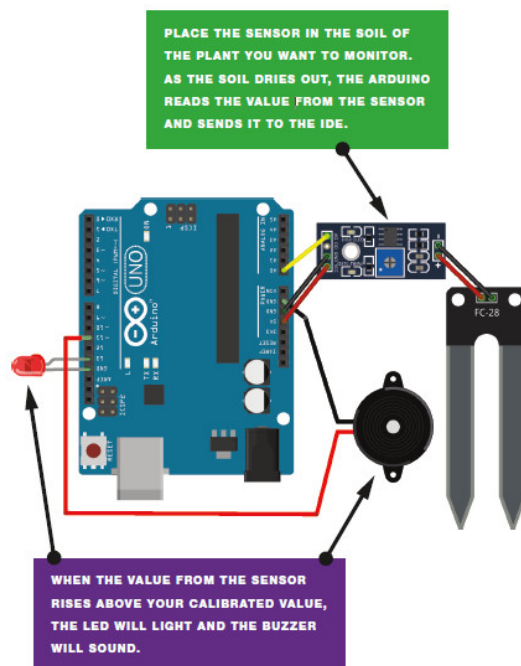


LED	ARDUINO
Positive leg	Pin 13
Negative leg	GND

4. Connect the piezo buzzer's black wire to GND and its red wire to Arduino pin 11.

PIEZO	ARDUINO
Red wire	Pin 11
Black wire	GND

5. Check that your setup matches that below, and then upload the code in "The Sketch" (see below).



6. Connect the Arduino to your computer using the USB cable. Open the Serial Monitor in your IDE to see the values from the sensor – this will also help you to calibrate your plant monitor.

The IDE will display the value of the sensor's reading. My value was 1,000 with the sensor dry and not inserted in the

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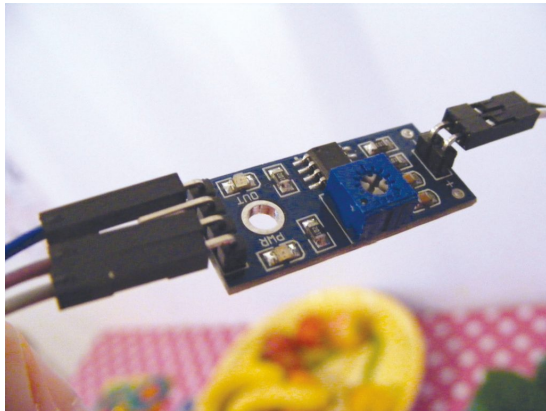


A chance to peer around the kit and get that much closer to the development boards

clockwise to increase the resistance and counterclockwise to decrease it (see pic above).

When the sensor is inserted into moist soil, the value will drop to about 400. As the soil dries out, the sensor value rises; when it reaches 900, the LED will light and the buzzer will sound.

Turn the potentiometer to calibrate your plant monitor:



### The Sketch

The sketch first defines Arduino pin A0 so that it reads the moisture sensor value. It then defines Arduino pin 11 as output for the buzzer, and pin 13 as output for the LED. Use the `Serial.println()` function to send the reading from the sensor to the IDE, in order to see the value on the screen.

Change the value in the line

```
if (analogRead(0) > 900) {
```

depending on the reading from the sensor when it is dry (here it's 900). When the soil is moist, this value will be below 900, so the LED and buzzer will remain off. When the value rises above 900, it means the soil is drying out, and the buzzer and LED will alert you to water your plant.

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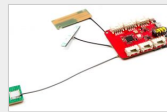
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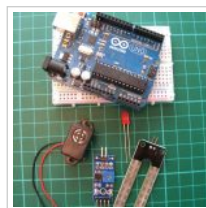
```
int buzzPin = 11; // Pin connected to the piezo buzzer
int LED = 13; // Pin connected to the LED

void setup () {
  Serial.begin(9600); // Send Arduino reading to IDE
  Serial.println("Soil moisture sensor");
  pinMode(moistureAO, INPUT);
  pinMode(buzzPin, OUTPUT); // Set pin as output
  pinMode(LED, OUTPUT); // Set pin as output
}

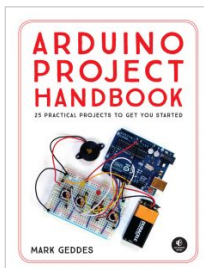
void loop () {
  tmp = analogRead( moistureAO );
  if ( tmp != AO ) {
    AO = tmp;
    Serial.print("A = "); // Show the resistance value of the sensor
    Serial.println(AO);
  }
  delay(1000);
  if (analogRead(o) > 900) { // If the reading is higher than 900,
    digitalWrite(buzzPin, HIGH); // the buzzer will sound
    digitalWrite(LED, HIGH); // and the LED will light
    delay(1000); // Wait for 1 second
    digitalWrite(buzzPin, LOW);
    digitalWrite(LED, HIGH);
  }
  else {
    digitalWrite(buzzPin, LOW); // If the reading is below 900,
    digitalWrite(LED, LOW); // the buzzer and LED stay off
  }
}
```

### Parts list for the plant monitor

- Arduino board
- Jumper wires
- LED
- HL-69 hygrometer soil moisture sensor
- Piezo buzzer



Extracted from the [Arduino Project Handbook](#), written by Mark Geddes and published by No Starch Press. It is described as a beginner-friendly collection of electronics projects using the low-cost Arduino board, and it's highly recommended by Gadget Master!



See also: [How to build a laser trip wire alarm with Arduino](#)

See also: [Gadget Book: The Arduino Project Handbook](#)

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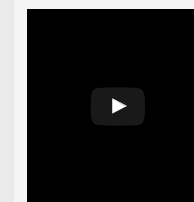
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