Solar earth-water distillation is a means of extracting moisture from an earth medium for the growing of young trees. Forty centimetre depth stills with forty degree cover slope are constructed. All stills have plastic covers with two different kinds of frame, i.e. PVC and bamboo frames. The first kind is tested at King Mongkut’s University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT), the other at Mahasarakarm. The daily volumes of distillate yielded from the bamboo frame stills at four field sites at Mahasarakarm are compared. A linear relation between condensate yields and cover-soil temperature differences is found at KMUTT. Important independent variables involved in the still operation include: sand surface temperature, solar radiation and ambient temperature.