



HELP IN PROTECTING OUR ENVIROMENT

What You Can Do

- Use porous material instaed of impervious paved surfaces. Leave and protect green and open space
- Use chemical fertilizers and pesticides according to labels and fertlizers based on soil test results. Limit uses and store and dispose of properly.
- Protect,leave in-place or establish vegetation alongside streams to provide natural filters of buffers and to stabilize stream banks.

Fertilizers: Being Smart about their use

- Use herbicides, pesticides and fertlizers sparingly. Lawns and many plants often do not need much fertilizer, if any at all
- Clean your lawn mower and or spreader equipment on the lawn or other vegetated area, so chemicals and excess fertilizer can be absorbed into the ground. Never wash your equipment over a storm drain.
- Never fertlize before a heavy rain or storm event as the storm water will carry pollutants down into the storm drains and into waterways.
- Be sure the fertilizer stays on the lawn and landscaping. If it falls on paved surfaces (sidewalks,driveways,etc) it will be picked up by storm water during wet weather.
- Mix compost with your soil to reduce the amount of necessary fertilizer.
- Use environmentally friendly garden products. Organic fertilizers release nutrients more slowly

Benefits of Native Vegetation

- No fertilization required.
- No additional water.
- More water available for other uses.
- Less work is needed for maintanance than traditional landscapes.
- No lawn mowing.
- Erosion reduced to a minimum.
- Native plants take full advantage of rainfall.
- When water restrictions are implemented, native plants will survive, while ornamental plants may not.
- Increased habitat for native flora (plants) and fauna (animals).
- Can provide shade to homes and businesses,saving energy.
- Native plants rarely become invasive.