

YardScaping...

for a healthy Maine

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The Maine YardScaping Partnership

- ◆ Allen, Sterling & Lothrop
- ◆ Bar Mills Ecological
- ◆ Carroll Associates, Landscape Architects
- ◆ City of Portland
- ◆ Congress of Lake Associations
- ◆ Edwards & Kelcey
- ◆ Friends of Casco Bay
- ◆ Friends of Scarborough Marsh
- ◆ Kennebunkport Conservation Commission
- ◆ LakeSmart Program
- ◆ Lisa Cowan, Landscape Architecture
- ◆ Maine Board of Pesticides Control
- ◆ Maine Department of Agriculture
- ◆ Maine Department of Environmental Protection
- ◆ Maine Landscape/Nursery Association
- ◆ Maine Organic Farmers & Gardeners Association
- ◆ Maine Society of Landscape Architects
- ◆ Maine Storm Water Groups
- ◆ Maine Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program
- ◆ Natural Resources Conservation Service
- ◆ O'Donal's Nurseries
- ◆ Shaw Brothers Construction
- ◆ Skillin's Greenhouses
- ◆ Soil & Water Conservation Districts
- ◆ Southern Maine Community College
- ◆ State Planning Office
- ◆ Think Blue Maine Program
- ◆ Town of Brunswick
- ◆ University of Maine Cooperative Extension

The
Partnership
is very
diverse!



YardScaping

- A new paradigm?
- Some call it “Sustainable Landscaping” or “Ecological Landscaping”
- We want to keep it simple

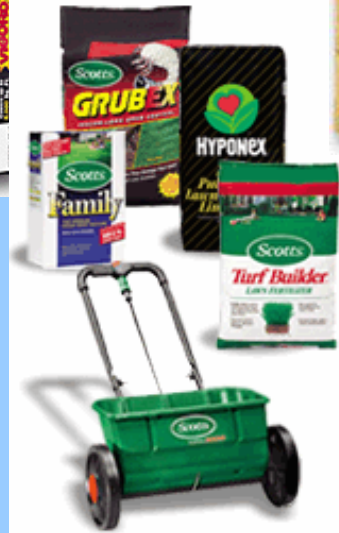


YardScaping Mission

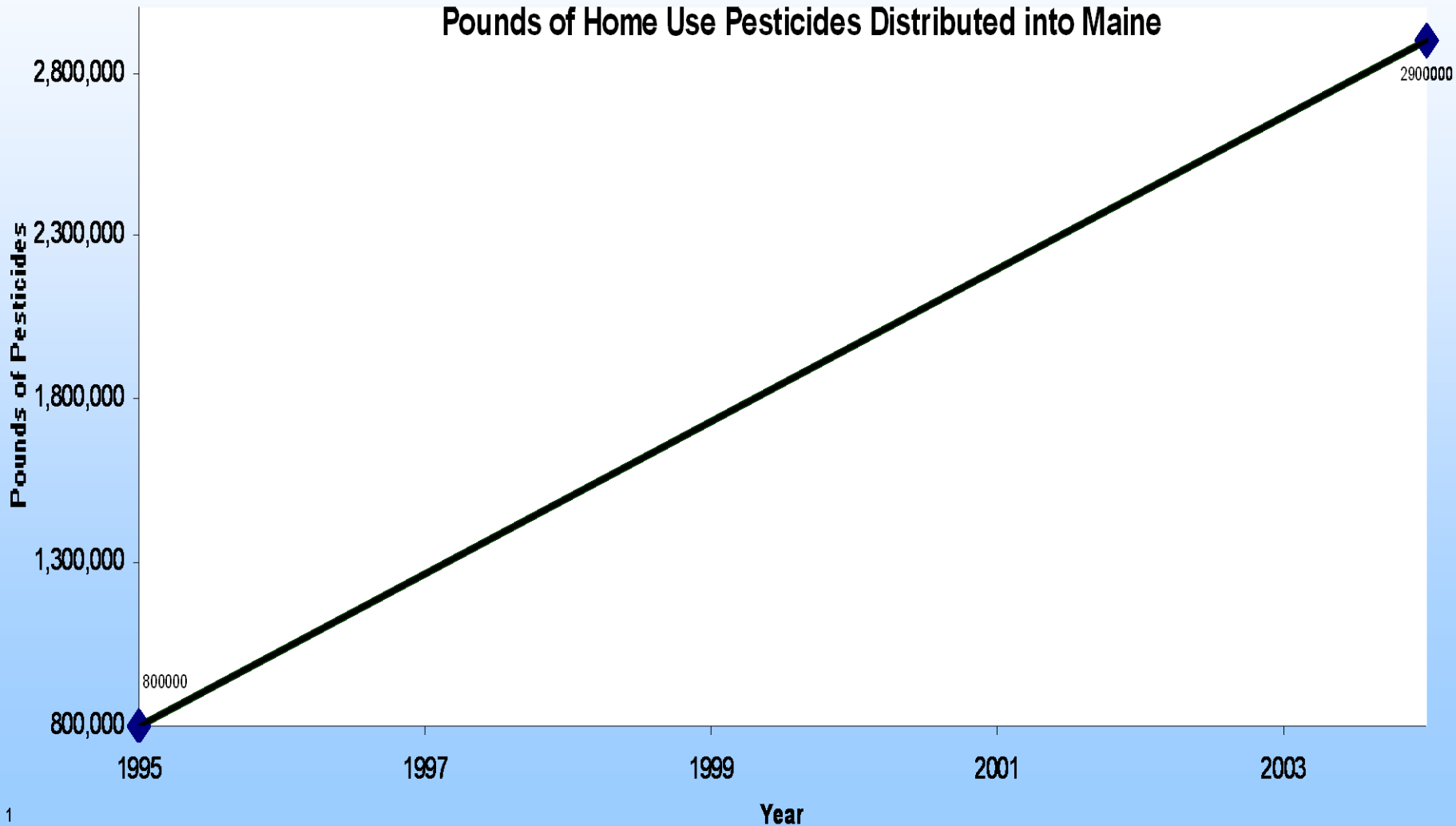
- To inspire Maine people to
 - create and maintain healthy landscapes
 - through ecologically based practices that
 - minimize reliance on water, fertilizer and pesticides



Maine pesticide use more common than perceived



Dramatic 3x increase in use!



BayScaping Project

- Friends Of Casco Bay did some detective work in 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005 & 2006
- Sampled runoff water from intensive lawn care areas in Cumberland, S Portland, Westbrook, Falmouth, Yarmouth, Brunswick, Freeport, Portland and Cape Elizabeth & Back Cove area
- Sampled sediments for pyrethroids in 2006 – All samples were
 - “no detectable levels”



Friends of Casco Bay Sampling

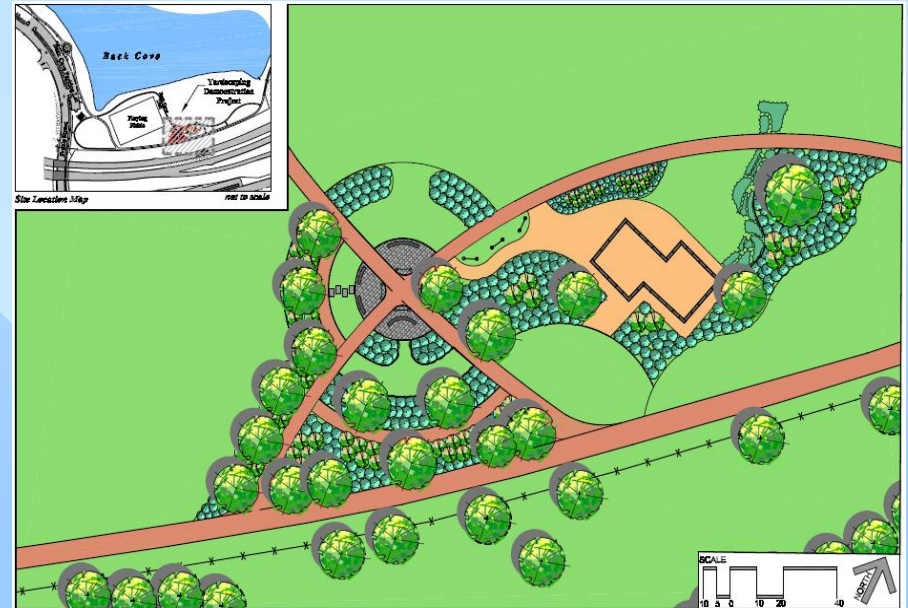
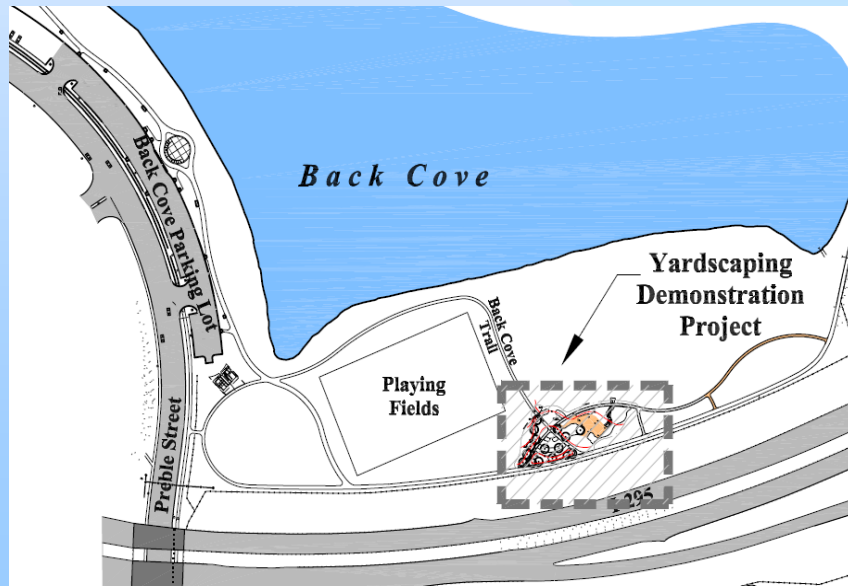
- 2001 Sampling
 - Found Diazinon in 1 of 3 samples (2.6 ppb)**
 - Found 2,4-D in all 3 samples (36.4 ppb)
 - Found Dicamba in 1 of 3 samples (3.8 ppb)
 - Found MCPP in 2 of 3 samples (26 ppb)
 - Found Nitrogen & Phosphorous in all samples
- 2002 Sampling
 - Found Diazinon in 4 of 11 samples (.71 ppb)
 - Found Nitrogen & Phosphorous in all samples
- 2003 Sampling
 - Found Dicamba in 3 of 10 samples (4.1 ppb)
 - Found Clopyralid in 1 of 10 samples (0.91 ppb)
 - Found Propiconazole in 2 of 10 samples (0.075 ppb)



**Values in red exceed ALC

Back Cove Project

- 2005 Sampling
 - Found 2,4-D in 2 of 5 samples (4.62 ppb)
 - Found MCPA in 2 of 5 samples (0.45 ppb)



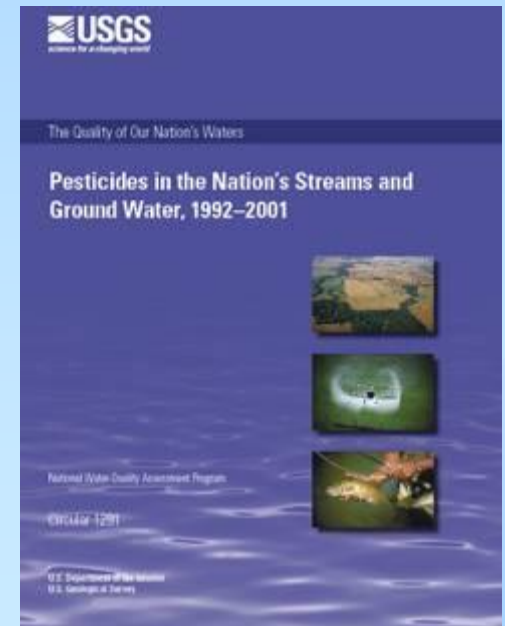
Aquatic Life Criteria



- EPA criteria for nuisance algae growth
 - Nitrogen - 250 ppb Phosphorous – 20 ppb
- EPA just proposed diazinon level of 0.1 ppb for fresh water
- Other criteria proposed by various sources for fresh water (from USGS Fact Sheet 097-99)
 - 2,4-D – 4 ppb
 - MCPA – 2.6 ppb
 - Carbaryl – 0.02 ppb
 - Dicamba – 10 ppb
 - Triclopyr – 560 ppb
 - Chlorpyrifos – 0.001 ppb

USGS National Water Quality Assessment

- Sampled urban streams
 - Insecticides occurred more frequently in urban streams than they did in agricultural area streams
 - Herbicides detected in 99% of Urban stream samples
 - Phosphorous found at same levels as in agricultural streams
 - 70% of those samples exceeded the EPA level for causing excessive algal growth

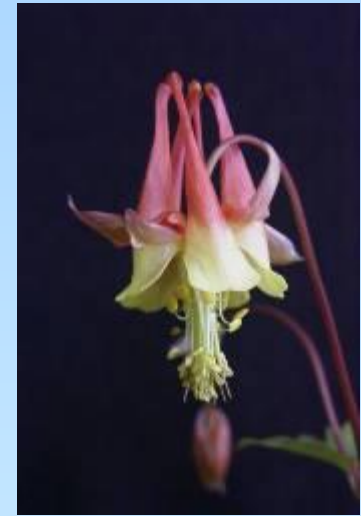


The Tenets of YardScaping

- Use site appropriate, non-invasive plants
- Right plant, right place, right purpose
- Use diversity of plants & grasses
- Create wildlife habitats
- Reduce lawn area
- Use low input lawns & landscapes
- Use vegetative buffers to protect surface waters
- Reduce runoff
- Reduce reliance on pesticides, fertilizers and water
- Promote sensible pest management (IPM)

Use site appropriate, non-invasive plants

- Native plants are well adapted
 - Fewer problems, less work, more rewards
- Invasive plants are easy to grow but crowd out native vegetation
 - Our local forest habitats are changing rapidly
 - Invasive plants ruin wildlife habitat



Right plant, right place, right purpose

- Choose plants based on the area to be planted not just for their color
- Select plants that thrive under existing conditions rather than trying to alter the conditions to meet the needs of a plant
- Minimize disturbance of the existing landscape



Right plant, right place



Common Ninebark
– dry sunny site



Cinnamon Fern
– wet shady site



Staghorn Sumac –
large open dry bank

Use a diversity of plants & grasses

- Less noticeable damage from pests and disease
- Incorporate many layers of plant types
 - Trees
 - Shrubs
 - Ground covers
 - Perennials, and
 - Lawns



Create wildlife habitats

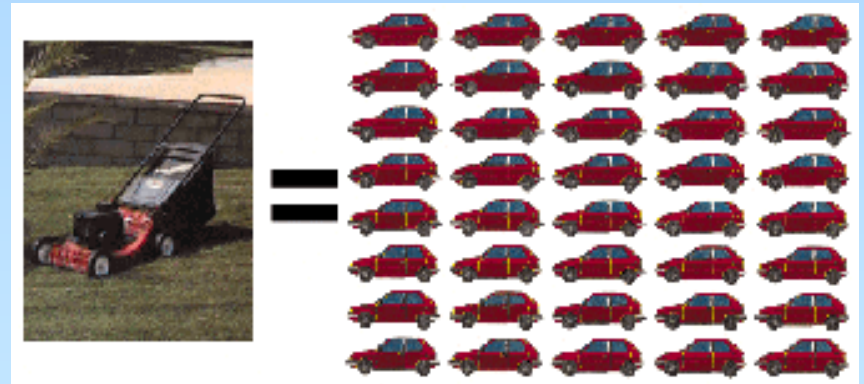
- Diversity and plant layers go hand in hand with habitat creation
- Add nectar and fruit producing plants
- Strive for continuous blooms
- Add water, walls, feeders, woody debris



Reduce lawn area

- Reduces
 - Water & air pollution
 - Water usage
 - Maintenance
 - Costs

- Gives
 - More free time

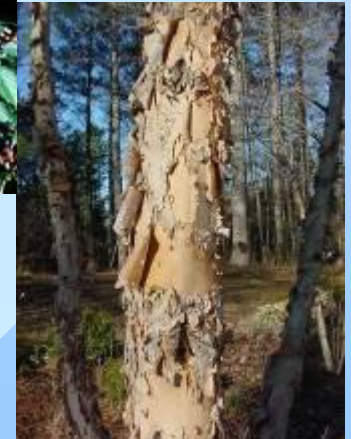


Mower exhaust = 40 small cars' exhaust



Use low input plant varieties

- No-mow fescue vs Kentucky bluegrass
- Pagoda dogwood vs flowering cherry
- River birch vs paper birch



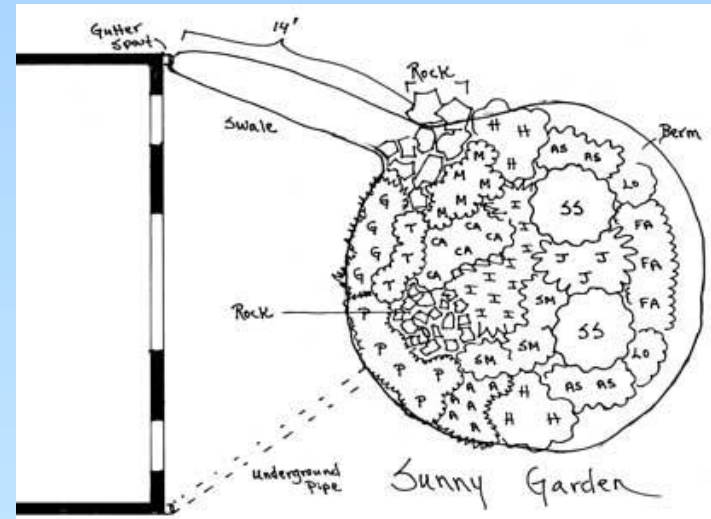
Protect lakes & streams with buffers

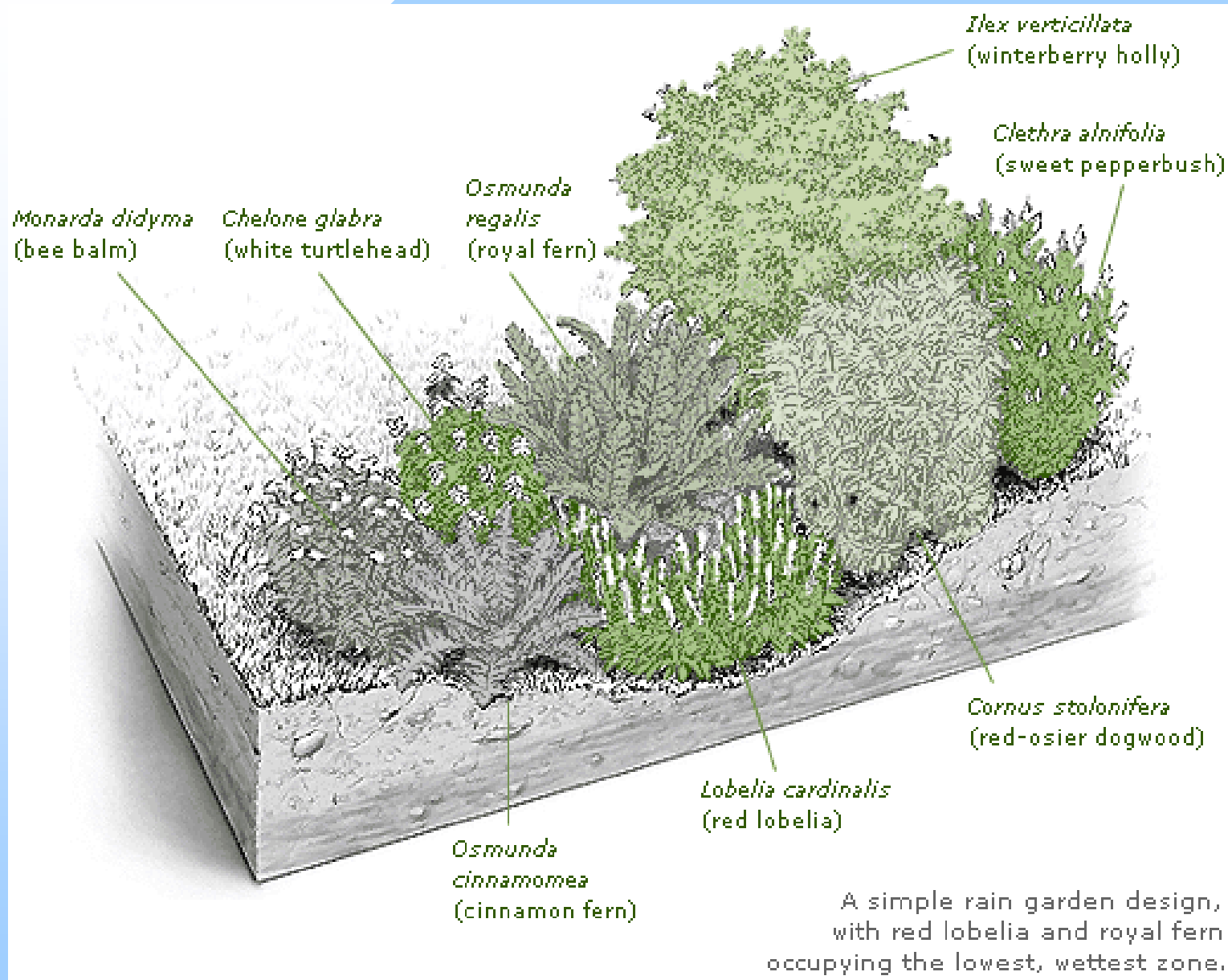
- Preserve existing landscape
- Winding paths
- Don't mow to lake's edge
- Pitch the rake



Reduce runoff

- Reduce amount of pervious (hard) surfaces
- Create rain gardens or install rain barrels
- Direct water into vegetated areas





Rain gardens are beautiful and functional

Reduce reliance on pesticides, fertilizers and water

- Grow plants that are resistant to insects & diseases
- Use plants that tolerate low fertility
- Use drought resistant plants



White Fir



Sweet Fern

Use common sense pest management

- Integrated pest management
 - Know your pest
 - Pick it, trap it or exclude it
 - Know the good bugs
 - Mow, prune or water
 - Use pesticides as last resort



Where to learn more

YardScaping: Home Page - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Refresh Print Mail Print Mail Print Mail

Address <http://www.yardscaping.org/> Go Links »

Maine.gov Agencies Online Services Help Page Tools GO State Search: GO

MAINE YARDSCAPING for a healthy maine

Home | Contact Us | Get Involved | About Us Site Map Search YardScaping: GO

PROGRAM INFORMATION

- Why YardScape?
- Landscapes
- Lawns
- Problems
- Press Room

Welcome to YardScaping

Can anything be more satisfying than a fertile carpet of green grass? How about a healthy landscape that features less lawn and beautiful plantings--all grown without the excessive use of pesticides, fertilizers, and water!

Whether you've been wringing your hands over Japanese beetles or you're tired of slaving away on your lawn, **YARDSCAPING** is for you.

Join the growing number of Mainers who have decided to change their yard care ways—for the health of the environment, people, and wildlife.



Rethink your yard. Help solve water pollution problems.

What's New



[Portland's Back Cove Demonstration Project needs your help!](#)

[Press release for June 2007 Back Cove groundbreaking activities](#)



[Be a YardScaper: Plant a sign in your yard today!](#)

QUICK TIPS

- IPM: The Yard Saver
- Maine Plants
- Plants to Avoid
- Native Plants: Where to buy 'em!
- Hiring a Landscape Professional

LINKS

- BayScaper
- Healthy Lawncare Tips—Cumberland County Soil & Water Conservation District
- Grass Seed Sources
- Maine Board of Pesticides Control
- University of Maine Cooperative Extension
- LakeSmart
- Congress of Lake Associations
- The Friends of Casco Bay
- Maine Soil and Water Conservation Districts
- The University of Maine Cooperative Extension Water Quality
- ThinkBlueMaine.org
- Portland Trails

Maine.gov | Department of Ag | Board of Pesticides Control | Site Policies

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Done Internet

<http://www.yardscaping.org>

Where to learn more

The screenshot shows the website for the Maine Board of Pesticides Control. The browser window title is "Maine Board of Pesticides Control - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows the URL: <https://www.maine.gov/agriculture/pesticides/gotpests/index.htm>. The website header includes "Maine.gov" and navigation links for "Agencies", "Online Services", "Web Policies", and "Help". A "State Search" box is also present. The main navigation bar includes "PUBLIC", "APPLICATORS", "DEALERS", and "REGISTRANTS".

The "Got Pests?" section features a grid of nine categories, each with a representative image and a text label:

- home (image of a house)
- flowers (image of daisies)
- turf (image of grass)
- trees & shrubs (image of a tree branch)
- fruit (image of blueberries)
- vegetables (image of tomatoes)
- is it really a pest? (image of a dandelion seed head)
- what is a pesticide? (image of a warning sign)
- long term solutions (image of a beetle)

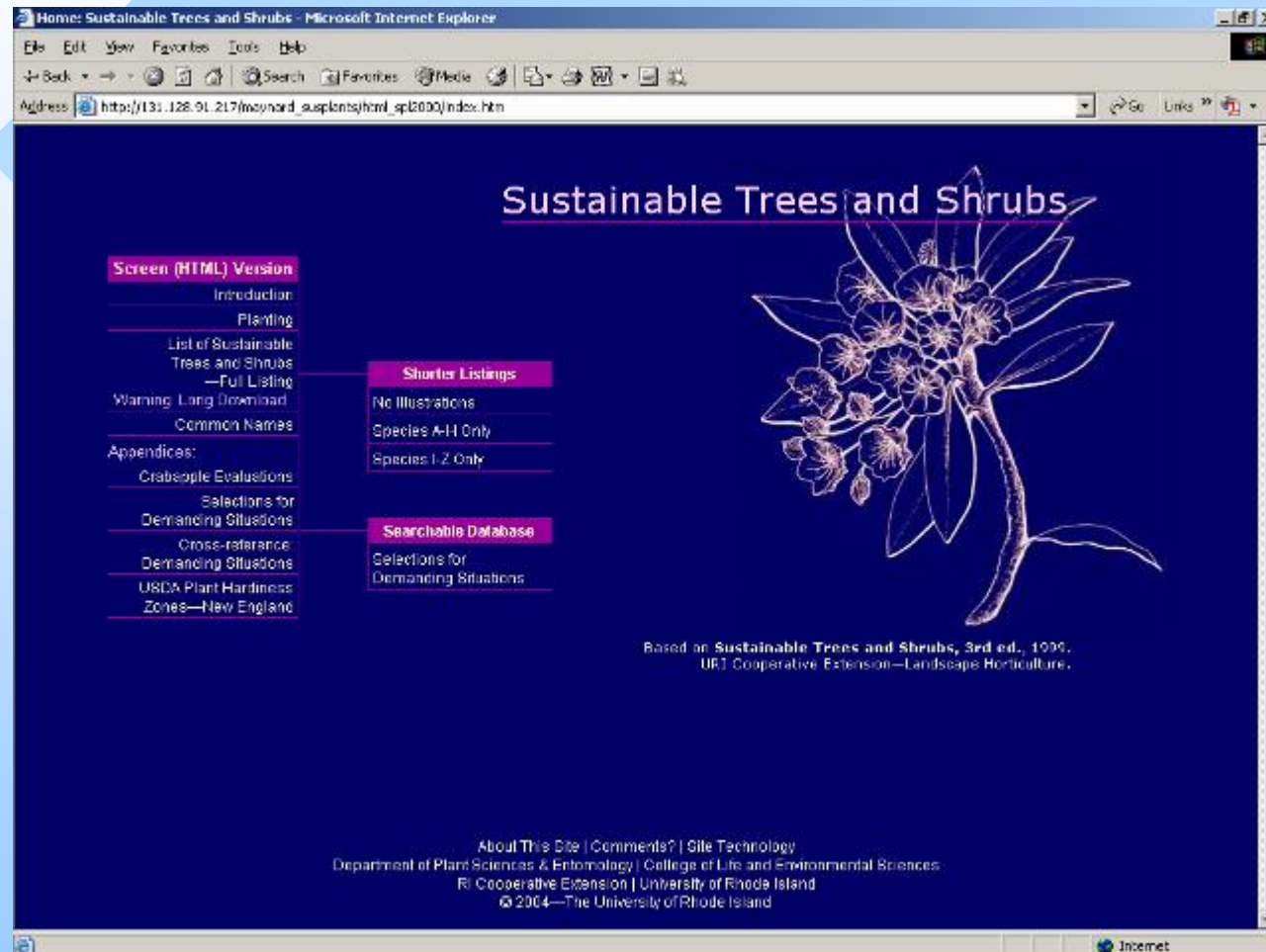
On the left side, there is a "QUESTIONS?" section with the text: "Contact Maine's experts in home, yard and garden pests, organic pest management, pesticide issues and more." Below this is a link for "Maine Pest Management Contacts".

On the right side, there is a "quick find" section with a list of pests:

- bats
- bed bugs
- carpenter ants
- crabgrass
- dandelions
- deer
- invasive species
- Japanese beetles
- Japanese knotweed
- mice
- mosquitoes
- poison ivy
- purple loosestrife
- ticks
- yellow jackets

<http://www.maine.gov/agriculture/pesticides/gotpests/>

Where to learn more



http://131.128.91.217/maynard_susplants/html_spl2000/index.htm

Where to learn more

Northern Trees

Home

Tree Indexes
Scientific Names
Common Names

Tools for Novices
Tree Expert System
Tree Identification

Tools for Experts
Site Analysis
Tree Selector

References
Glossary of Terms
Hardiness Zone
State Trees

Related Sites
Urban Design
Nursery Growing

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
IFAS

RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

USDA FOREST SERVICE

This web site is designed to help guide you through the process of tree selection, and provide a list of possible trees for your project in the northeast United States, hardiness zones 2 - 7 ([Click here if you live in zones 8 - 11](#)). It is also designed to provide extensive cultural and maintenance information, and many photographs. Several tools listed on the left side of this screen are available to you now, others are still under development. This information was assembled through a grant from the USDA Forest Service Northeast Region in cooperation with Rutgers University and University of Florida. The principle authors of this system include Dr's. Ed Gilman and Howard Beck, professors at University of Florida, and Dr. Jason Grabosky at Rutgers. Robin Morgan at the USDA Forest Service was instrumental in executing the agreements that lead to completion of this project.

Using the Tree Selector

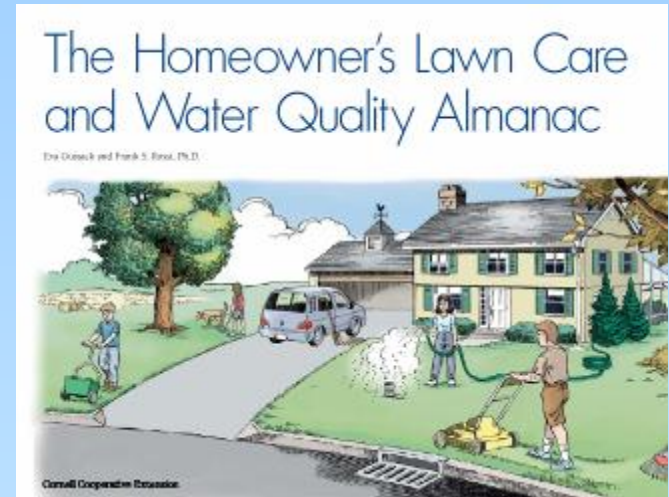
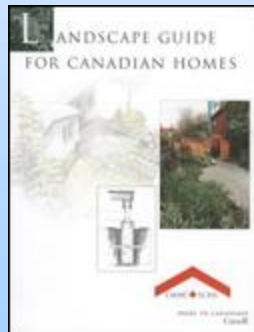
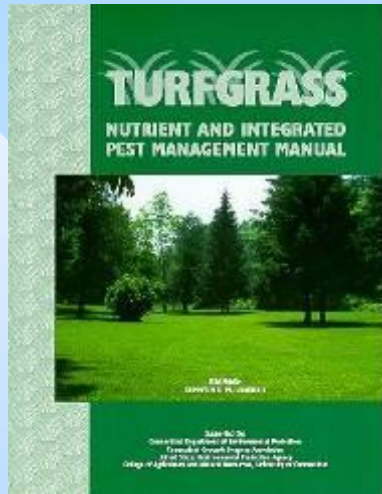
The Tree Selector allows you to develop a list of trees. You develop the list by choosing soil, site, and plant attributes. You can mark more than one value of an attribute such as soil pH. This chooses trees that can grow in soils with either one of the values of soil pH. On the other hand, when you choose values for more than one attribute, such as acid soil pH and tree height 25-50 feet, only trees with both attributes will be listed. You may choose as many attributes as you like but remember the list of matching trees diminishes as you pick more attributes. When your plant list becomes very short or has no trees on it at all, start over and choose fewer attributes. [Click here for more details](#)

Important! This site requires Flash Player. Get the necessary [Flash plug-in here](#)

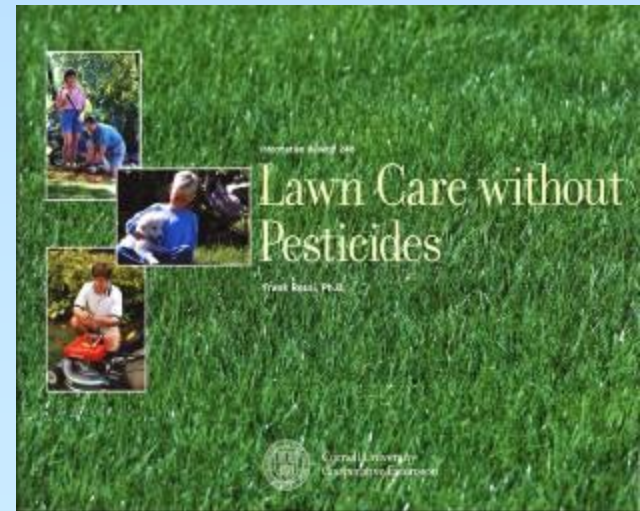
<http://orb.at.ufl.edu/TREES/index.html>

Other resources

- <http://www.hort.uconn.edu/ipm/turf/htms/turfman.htm>



<http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/lawn/almanac>



<http://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/b2c/catalog/products.do#>

<http://dspace.library.cornell.edu/bitstream/1813/3574/2/Lawn+Care+without+Pesticides.pdf>

YardScaping... Protecting the beauty of Maine

