URBAN NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT WATERSHED FRIENDLY STRATEGIES

Be Wise When You Fertilize! Follow 10 simple strategies to help protect our waterways.

SOIL TEST:

Determine if your lawn needs extra nutrients by soil sampling every 1-3 years.



FOLLOW NUTRIENT LIMITS:

NO phosphate should be applied unless you are establishing/repairing turf or if a soil test indicates a need. **Available Nitrogen** is limited to 0.7 lbs/1000 ft². **Total Nitrogen** is limited to 0.9 lbs/1000 ft².

Use slow-release fertilizers whenever possible. Split recommended application rates across the growing seaon. Only apply fertilizer when the grass is actively growing.

RECYCLE LAWN CLIPPINGS:

Retaining your grass clippings and mulched leaves reduces fertilizer need by supplying your lawn with a natural source of nutrients and organic matter.



RAISE THE MOWER DECK:

Keep the mower height at 3 inches or higher. Maintaining taller grass, improves your lawn's stress resistance and reduces runoff.

KNOW YOUR LAWN:

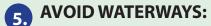
Not all lawn problems can be solved with fertilizer. Understand your site-specific conditions, such soil type and condition, turf age and species, pest presence, and land use to help determine if there are other factors impacting your lawn's health.



READ THE LABEL:

Read the directions for use to understand how to apply the fertilizer properly and safely.

Know how much Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P), and Potash (K) you are applying. The 3 numbers listed on the bag (10-0-10) represent the percent by weight of each nutrient. Use these values to calculate your application rates.



Keep fertilizer 15 feet from water bodies. Do not apply fertilizer near water conveyances, like storm drains and drainage ditches.





WATCH THE WEATHER:

Avoid applying fertilizer when a heavy rain is expected. Rain events that cause runoff will carry nutrients off-site and into our waterways.



KEEP NUTRIENTS WHERE THEY ARE NEEDED:

Sweep fertilizer and grass clippings that land on paved surfaces back onto your lawn.



ESTABLISH STREAM BUFFERS:

Allow native plants or longer grass to grow along stream banks. This buffer stabilizes stream banks and slows and filters water before it enters the stream.





