

WHEN YOU'RE FERTILIZING THE LAWN,
REMEMBER YOU'RE NOT JUST
FERTILIZING THE LAWN.



You fertilize the lawn. Then it rains.

The rain washes the fertilizer along the curb, into the storm drain and directly into our streams and lakes. This causes algae to grow, which uses up oxygen that the fish need to survive. So if you fertilize, please choose a fertilizer that does not contain pesticides, read and follow the directions, and use sparingly.

Clean water is important to all of us:

It's up to all of us to make it happen. In recent years, sources of water pollution like industrial wastes from factories have been greatly reduced. Now, more than 60 percent of water pollution comes from things like cars leaking oil, fertilizers from farms and gardens, and failing septic tanks. All these sources add up to a big pollution problem. But each of us can do small things to help clean up our water too. And that adds up to a pollution solution!

Why do we need clean water?

Having clean water is of primary importance for our health and economy. Clean water provides recreation, commercial opportunities, fish habitat, drinking water and adds beauty to our landscape. All of us benefit from clean water. And all of us have a role in getting and keeping our lakes, rivers, and ground waters clean.

What's the problem with fertilizer?

Fertilizer isn't a problem if it's used carefully. If you use too much fertilizer or apply it at the wrong time, it can easily wash off your lawn or garden into storm drains and then it flows untreated into lakes or streams. Just like in your garden, fertilizer in lakes and streams makes plants grow. In water bodies, extra fertilizer can mean extra algae and aquatic plant growth. Too much algae harms water quality and makes boating, fishing and swimming unpleasant. As algae decay, they use up oxygen in the water that fish and other wildlife need.

Clean Water tip:

How can you fertilize and help keep our waters clean?

Use fertilizers sparingly. Many plants do not need as much fertilizer or need it as often as you may think.

Don't fertilize before a rain storm.

Purchase a soil testing kit to see if applying fertilizers is even necessary.

Consider using organic fertilizers; they release nutrients more slowly.

Use commercially available compost or make your own using garden waste. Mixing compost with your soil means your plants will need less chemical fertilizer and puts your waste to good use.

Use a mulching mower and leaving your grass higher uses less water.

For more information on fertilizing alternatives and composting, call your County Extension's Master Gardeners program or your local Community to get the answers.

This poster was produced through a cooperative effort between Stark Soil and Water Conservation District and your local community

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