

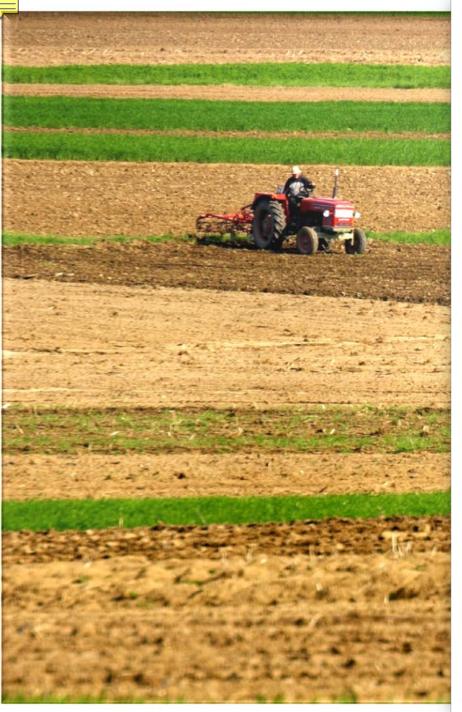
GOAL

To reduce inputs of pesticides, nutrients, and other pollutants into the Great Lakes basin by promoting and implementing sustainable lawn and landscape practices at the community and household levels.

The Facts

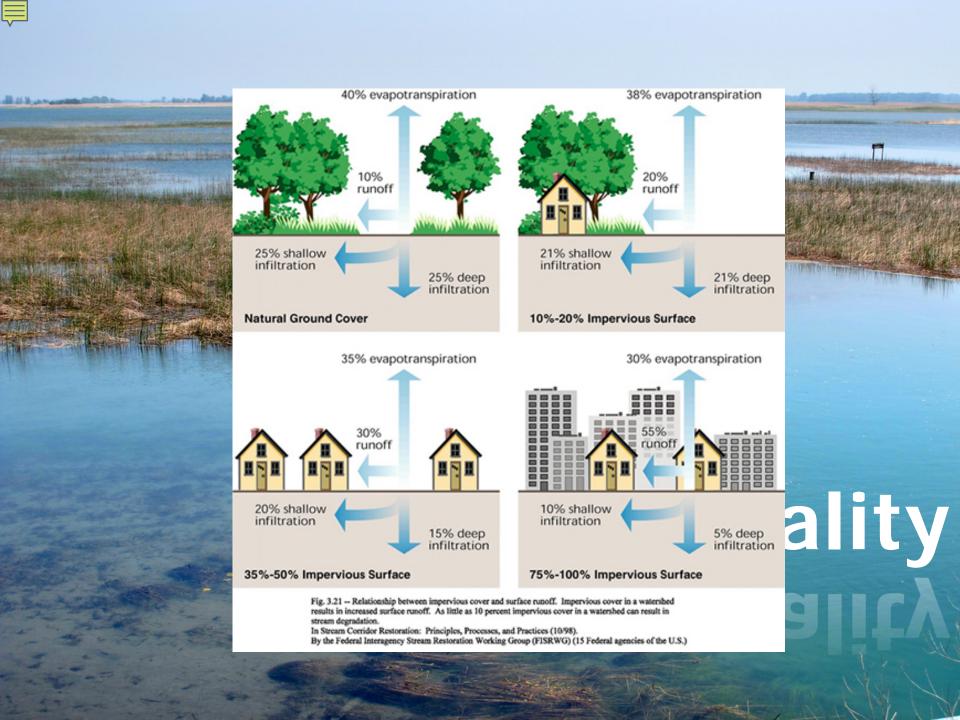








The Problems







Our Work

Strategic Approach

- Clearly defines the link between individual behavior and lake and watershed water quality;
- Uses existing, off the shelf, proven outreach and education strategies developed locally;
- Is community based, and relies on partnerships for sustainable effort beyond the project scope;
- Leverages outreach effort by focusing on key target audiences, including Master Gardener and Master Naturalists who will multiply the investment made by Sea Grant/EPA;
- Is outcome oriented measurably reducing inputs and changing behavior.

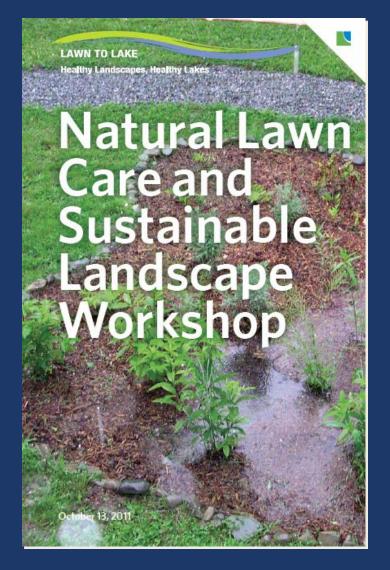
Target Audiences

- Professionals & municipalities
- Train the trainer
 - Master Gardener
 - Teachers
- Schools
- Homeowners
- Pilot Grounds Care Program
- Retailers



Professionals & Municipalities







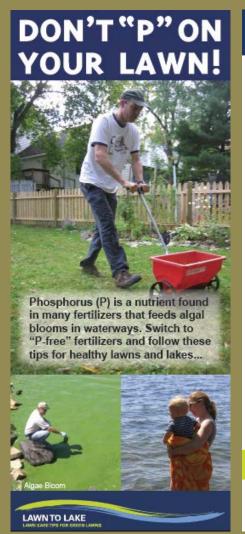


Demonstration Sites

- Conduct Spring and Fall soil tests.
- Mow lawn 3-4" in height.
- Leave lawn clippings on the lawn.
- Do not compact soils by driving heavy machinery or vehicles on lawn. Aerate if necessary.
- Utilize natural, sustainable alternatives to address pest and disease issues as they arise.



Retailers



HEALTHY LAWN TIPS for green lawns not green lakes!

TAKE A SOIL TEST... if you are seeding a new lawn, or want to learn more about your lawn's nutrient content, pH level and organic content.

FERTILIZE... only with phosphorus-free fertilizers. Most Indiana lawns have enough phosphorus (P) and only need

nitrogen (N)! The best time to fertilize is spring and fall. Your soil test results will determine your fertilizer needs. Sweep up fertilizer from sidewalks and driveways, and don't fertilize before

WATER... if desired, in early morning, when there is less than one inch of rain per week. During droughts. grass will survive without watering by going dormant.

PLANT GRASS SEED... on existing lawns at least once a year with a mix of grass seed and compost. Use a grass mixture that does well in the setting (soil, light, activity). Leave legumes, such as common white clover, in the grass to add nitrogen, which will naturally fertilize your lawn.

MOW... to maintain a height of 3 to 4 inches and cut off no more than 1/3

of grassblade. Leave clippings on lawn to add nutrients and organic matter, but be sure to sweep the clippings off

WEEDS... will be discouraged by using these tips! Pull any weeds that grow by hand.

www.lawntolake.org

The Great lakes "Lawn to Lake" Partners: Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant, University of Illinois Extension, Lake Champlain Sea Grant, Safer Pest Control Project. Adapted from the original "Lawn to Lake" Lake Champlain Basin Program.





DON'T "P" ON YOUR LAWN!

and lakes...



HEALTHY LAWN TIPS for green lawns not green lakes!

Phosphorus (P) is a nutrient found in

many fertilizers that feeds algae blooms

in takes, Switch to "P-free" fertilizers and

follow these easy tips for healthy lawns:

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- . MOW., to maintain a height of 2 to 4 inches and out off no more than 1/3 of procedurate Laurer disproprier town to wild mathems and organic matter; but be sure to sweep the
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We sell "P-free" lake-friendly lawn care products! Don't "P" on Your Lawn! Phosphorus (P) is a nutrient found in many fertilizers that feeds algae blooms in lakes. Switch to P-free fertilizers and pick up a "Healthy Lawn Tips" brochure here









beas show the N-P-K nutrient analysis. Nitrogen (N) is an portant nutrient for a healthy lawn. The middle number is the phosphate/phosphorus (P) content. A 'zero' in the middle means it is phosphorus-free. Lawns rarely need extra po-

22.0.15

tassium (K), but adding some

for basins makes and final lower stooms that

Web Presence



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LAWN TO LAKE

Lawn to Lake is a program that provides information about how to maintain patural, healthy lawns and landscapes without compromising the quality of local waters. The best way we have of reaching people who use lawn products is through retail outlets. As a business that sells lawn products, you are in a key position to promote healthy lawn care.

Why Lawn to Lake?

There is a direct connection

between our lawns and our

lakes, and what we put on

one can adversely affect the

other, Click here to learn

more about how these two

systems interact and how

you can help

Materials and Resources

Store Directory





Find stores in your area that carry natural lawn care products, and add your store to our growing directory of natural lawn care suppliers

Note: this list is not an endorsement of any retailer and does not guarantee the retailer has products in stock or the store

Latest News

Natural lawn care summit brings experts

Get the latest Lawn to Lakes publi

Contacts

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- Aquaculture
- · Aquatic Invasive Species
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- · Fish Consumption
- · Getting Rid of Stuff
- Great Lakes Health
- · Land Use Planning Water Supply
- Water Quality

Twitter & Facebook



Lawn to Lake

@LawntoLake

Lawn to Lake is a project focused on reducing the amount of pesticides that enter the Great Lakes and other waterways through lawn care practices. United States



Blog Posts

3/15/12

IISG's Lawn to Lake program gearing up for spring

IISG's Lawn to Lake Program is focused on helping homeowners, landscapers, gardeners, and others adopt landscaping practices that reduce chemical runoff to local waterways, protecting and preserving those sources of water while maintaining thriving lawns and gardens.

There are a number of ways that everyone can keep local waterways clean while keeping their lawns green, and IISG has developed materials for homeowners, landscapers, and others to learn about how they can get involved.

Interactive Tools



Estimated Environmental Impacts

- National average lawn size of 0.20 acres
- 5% reduction due to households who stop using weed and feed products completely and 50% reduction for households who continue to use weed and feed but at a lower rate.
- Estimated annual loadings reductions:
 - Calculations assume average pesticide content of 0.8%, so the actual pesticide/ application rate (at the minimum 140 lbs/acre single application rate for the weed and feed) is 1.12 lbs of pesticide/acre/application.
 - P_2O_5 (Phosphate) use reduction estimates based on P_2O_5 in a typical weed and feed product at 5% P_2O_5 , that comes out to 15 lbs. P_2O_5 /per acre for two applications yearly.

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Program Goal: Landscape Professionals & Municipalities

	Outreach Metric	Direct Audience Impact	Residents Reached	Lawn Acres Impacted	Estimated Loadings Reduction
Landscape Professionals & Municipalities	5 workshops	330	87,450	17,490	Weed & Feed Reduction: 2,361,150 lbs/yr Associated Pesticide Reduction: 17,709 lbs/yr Associated Phosphate Reduction: 118,058 lbs/yr

Progress: Landscape Professionals & Municipalities

Major	Estimated	Revised	Percent	Work Accomplished
Milestone	Date	Date	Complete	
1 Workshop (IL)	Sept. 2010	Nov. 2010	100%	Direct Audience: 88 attendees Residents Reached: 22,525 residents Lawn Acres Impacted: 4,505 acres Estimated Loading Reductions Weed & Feed: 608,175 lbs/yr Associated Pesticide Reduction: 4,561.31 lbs/yr Associated Phosphate Reduction: 30,408.75 lbs/yr

Program Progress

- Direct Audience Reached: 200
- Master Gardeners Reached: 131
- Teachers Reached: 20
- Residents Reached: 57,651
- Lawn Acres Impacted: 17,527 acres
- Weed & Feed Use Reduction: 1,609,983 lbs/yr
- Associated Pesticide Reduction: 120,073.31 lbs/yr
- Associated Phosphate Reduction: 80,484.75 lbs/yr















