Ah, summer…, the hot season, the sunsets on the shore and camping. Certain people think that a nice green uniform shiny grass is necessary to impress friends. Even if we do observe a change in mentality, this ideology does persist. There are good and bad ways to maintain lawns, especially by the water. How do good ways distinguish themselves? Throughout the season, your activities can harm your happy property. Raking, sowing, the spreading of fertilizers, weedling, composting, watering and mowing are all factors that influence the quality of the environment and green spaces. Pesticides used against invaders (parasites, weeds and mushrooms) also account for the quality of your banks. Herbicides, insecticides and wood treated with fungicide are very harmful to our health and can deteriorate aquatic and earthly environments in no time.

**Fact sheet 2**

**Is there a problem?**

**Sick grass? Let’s find the guilty ones**

It often arrives that your lawn’s enemies destroy and spoil your grass. Do not worry, there are many natural ways of outsmarting them.

◊ White worms attack: the nematode solution. Nematodes are small microscopic that penetrate the invaders and kill them. To avoid infestations, pass an aerator or a roll with nails when the larvae are near the ground surface.

◊ Hairy chinch bugs invade: the solution is dish soap. If tiny red and black insects with white spots (1 to 4 mm) destroy your lawn, use dish water or a dish soap solution (1 teaspoon per liter) to make the infested area humid. If they persist, an insecticide pyrethrin soap will be necessary.

**Dandelions are back … What to do?**

◊ The mechanic method: (pulling out, spreading compost and sowing) is more efficient than chemical herbicides.

◊ The preventive methods keep worries away: air out the grass, remove dead grass strips and sow competitive like clover.

Here is an original recipe to replace herbicide: Place many layers of newspaper between rows of plants in your garden and keep them humid so that they don’t fly away. Put a little soil on top. Weeds will not grow and the paper will enrich the soil while decomposing.

This research was conducted by Benjamin Gagnon-Lamothe

**A source of solutions, a network for actions.**

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**Bassin Versant**

**Baie Missisquoi**
To avoid | Why | Our recommendations
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Removing cut grass and last year’s dead leaves at the beginning of the season. | Organic vegetal residue contain nutritious elements for plants. | Selective picking! With a rake, only remove garbage and debris that lies on your green area. Beside the water, remove cut grass to reduce phosphorus.

Utilizing too much fertilizer with high percentages of nitrogen and phosphorus. | Fertilizers sold in stores generally contain too much nitrogen and phosphorus. The extra chemicals directly flow into the watercourse. | Verify the fertilizer content to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus (refer to the numerical values). Spread compost on your lawn (0.5mm on the ground) and sow.

Mowing the lawn very short, without consideration of the temperature. | Prevents the lawn from making strong roots and attracts parasites. Too short grass burns in the sun and becomes yellow. | Cutting the grass at a minimal height of 8 cm (3 inches). Using a mechanical to favor air and water circulation in the ground.

Useful references

Good advice:

C.A.P: Coalition for alternatives to pesticides
Tél: (514) 875-5995
www.cap-quebec.com
www.mr-bricolage.fr/Espechanges/trucInternautes.asp
www.jardinage.net/pro/html/algoflash-qui.html

Suggested products:

Low-impact pesticides
Compagnies Safer’s, Terre verte, Environ-concept

Low-concentration fertilizers
Distrilva Canada, Acti-sol, McINNES, Pure Bio Revolution

Demand these products at your local hardware store.

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You don’t like the odor of your waterside? Add odoriferous plants like the sweet pepperbush and the Stargazer Lilly.

Grass made up of different vegetal species requires much less work and is much nicer!