

STORMWATER POLLUTION: *fertilizing the Lawn*



Is my lawn care stormwater-friendly?

If applied improperly or in excess, fertilizer can be washed off the lawn and end up in lakes and streams.

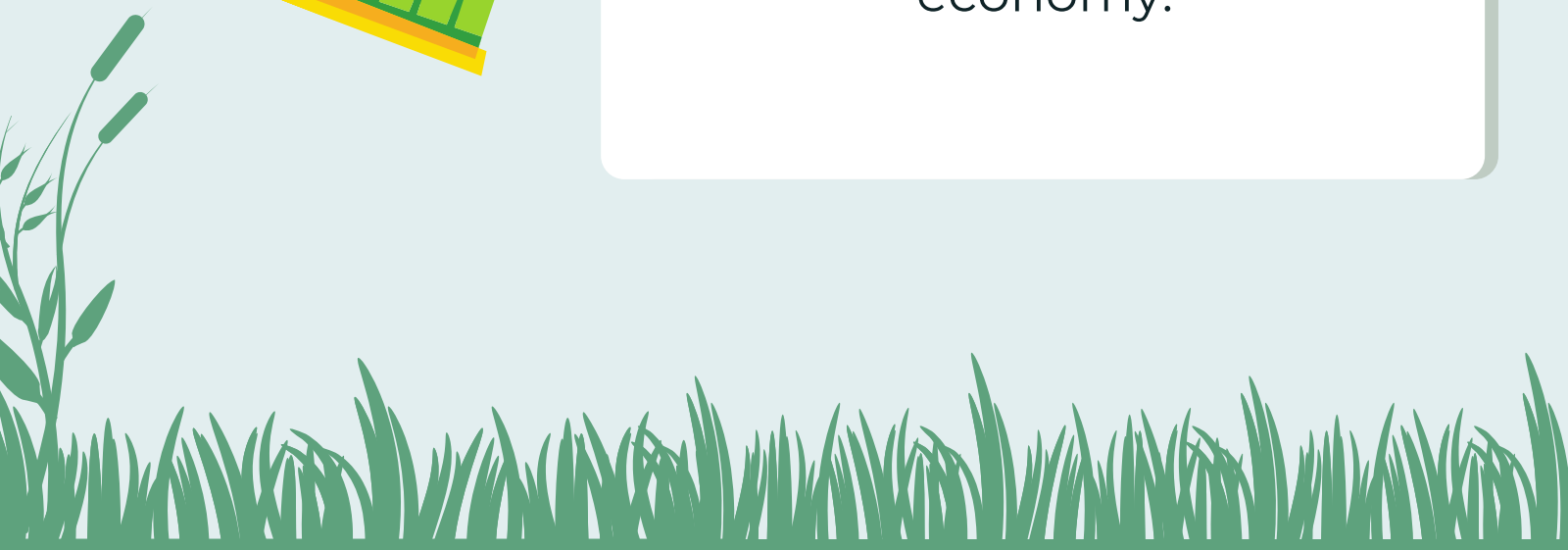
Why should I care?

When too much fertilizer gets into stormwater it is considered nutrient pollution, which can cause algae to grow and use up oxygen in the water, hurting or even killing fish.



How does it affect me?

Nutrient pollution in waterbodies can negatively impact human health, the environment, and the economy.



HOW CAN I HELP?



Don't fertilize before a storm

Fertilizer needs time to sink into the ground, so if it rains shortly after fertilizing, it's likely to pollute the stormwater.



Leave a buffer

Leave open space between any bayous or creeks and where fertilizer is applied.



Let your grass grow taller

Taller grass allows roots to grow deeper, improving the overall health of the lawn and reducing the need for fertilizer. For St. Augustine grass, a height of 2.5 to 4 inches is ideal.



Go organic

Improve your lawn's health by using natural resources, such as compost or grass clippings - not bagging lawn clippings is beneficial and helps keep nutrients on the lawn. Additionally, opt for organic fertilizer when possible.



For more information visit
www.twri.tamu.edu

Optional
city logo