TENNESSEE YARDS & NEIGHBORHOODS

Does Your Yard Measure Up?

Creating Healthy Tennessee Yards and Neighborhoods

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UT Extension


FOR SALE
CRYE-LEIKE
382-2482

What makes healthy yards and neighborhoods

- Recognition that the yard or neighborhood is an ecosystem and must be treated as a single management unit
- Considers all of the tools in the toolbox and uses the right tool in the right place
- The TYN nine principles offer a full toolbox

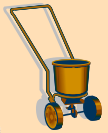
The TYN Nine Principles

Right Plant - Right Place

Manage Soils & Mulches

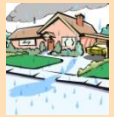
Appropriate Turfgrass Management

Water Efficiently



Use Fertilizers Appropriately

Manage Yard Pests



Reduce Stormwater Runoff & it's Pollutants

Provide for Wildlife

Protect Water's Edge

Step 1

Right Plant – Right Place

Wrong Plant Wrong Place

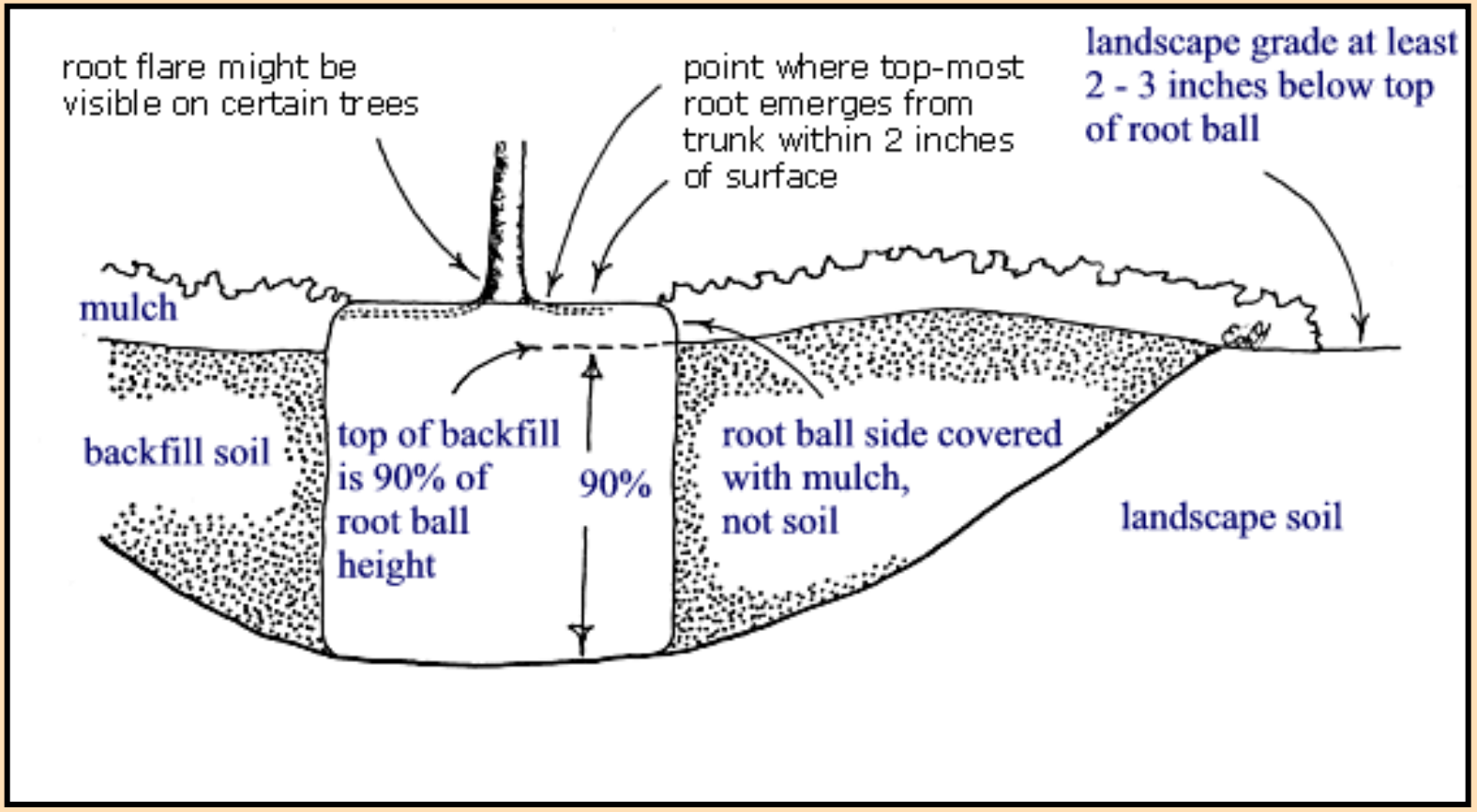
Improper Planting

Plant Correctly

Tight roots will not grow out properly.

Loosen roots before planting

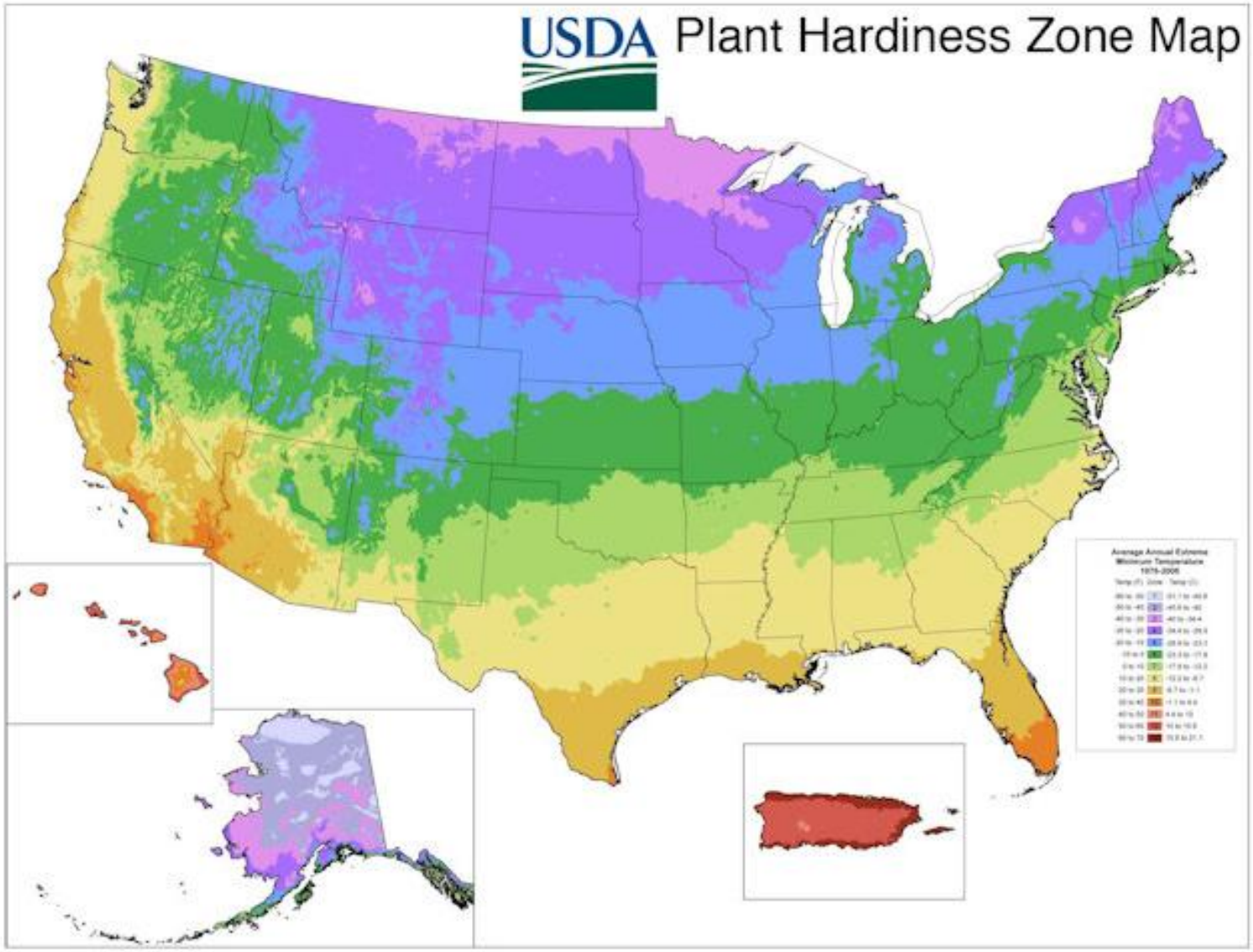
Shallow is Better Than Deep



Width: As wide as possible

Depth: Less than the height of the root ball

The 2012 USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map website includes an interactive-GIS map that allows the viewer to "click" down in scale to one-half mile. It also includes national, state and regional images in a variety of resolutions, and a ZIP code finder that provides the plant hardiness zone for all U.S. ZIP codes.



Step 2

Manage Soils and Mulches

Evaluate Soil

- Start with a laboratory soil analysis, soil boring, and perk test
- Allow enough time for adjustments to fully react
- Don’t try to take shortcuts in preperation
- Record sample number & description of the sampling area it represents
- Mail in Soil and Media Information Sheet with TYN Soil Voucher

This Way

Mulching

Not this!

Step 3

Appropriate Turfgrass Management

Mega-lawn to No Lawn

What is your desire for your home?


STOP

Step 4

Water Efficiently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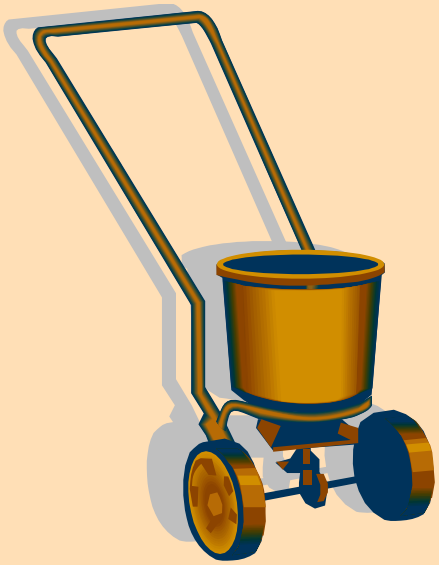
Irrigation Best Management Practices

- Select proper system to meet your irrigation needs and maintain it properly
- Group plants by water requirements
- Manage irrigation zones to meet plant requirements
- Calibrate your system and check regularly
- Install a rain shut-off on automatic systems
- Only water when needed

Step 5

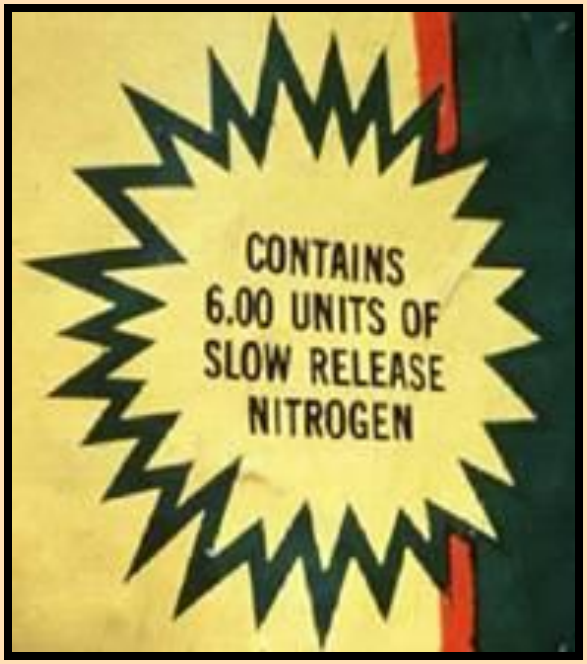
Use Fertilizer Appropriately



You fertilize the lawn. Then it rains. The rain washes the fertilizer along the curb into the storm drain, and directly into our lakes, streams and bays. This causes algae to grow, which uses up oxygen that fish need to survive. So if you fertilize, please follow directions and use sparingly.

Appropriate Fertilizer Use

- Fertilize only as needed to maintain lawn and landscape plant health
- Use slow-release fertilizers (i.e. 30% or more nitrogen in slow-release forms)
- Use iron (ferrous sulfate or chelated iron) instead of nitrogen to keep summer lawns green

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Desarrolla un césped tupido, verde... ¡Garantizado!
Safe to walk on lawn immediately after application
Es seguro caminar sobre el césped inmediatamente después de la aplicación
Apply anytime on any grass type
Aplique en cualquier momento en cualquier tipo de césped
11-2-2

Composting

Compost + Smart Soil and Crop Management = Healthy Plants + Clean Water and Air

Reasons to compost

- Gives “oomph” to your soil – naturally
- Reduces the need for synthetic fertilizers
- Reduces greenhouse gases
- Conserves landfill space
- Helps the environment

Benefits of compost

- Enhances rainfall penetration while reducing runoff and erosion
- Reduces sediment, nutrient, and pesticide loses to water bodies by 75 -95%
- Improves the soil and enhances beneficial microbes that helps reduce plant diseases and pests

Step 6

Manage Yard Pests Responsibly

IPM

- Integrated pest management (IPM) is the selection, integration, and implementation of pest control based on predicted economic, ecological, and sociological consequences.

  Bottrell, D. 1979

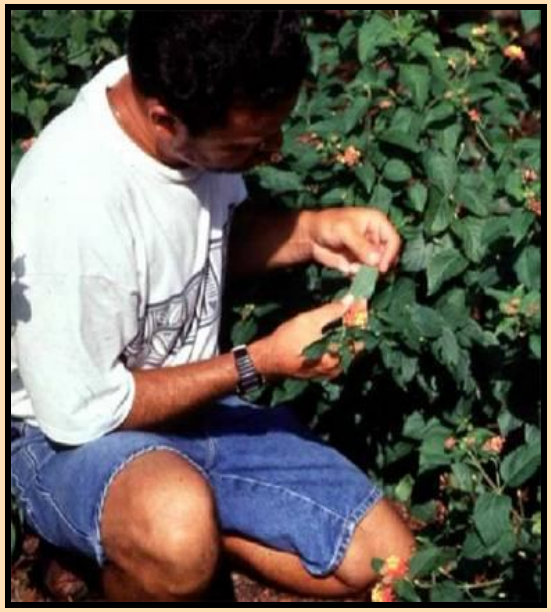
Principles for developing and IPM Program

- Must accept that pests will exist in the landscape
- The entire landscape is the management unit and should be viewed as an ecosystem
- The use of natural control agents are maximized

Principles continued

- Any management procedure may produce unexpected and undesired effects
- Management approach must be multidisciplinary

Integrated Pest Management



- Prevent
- Detect and identify plants, symptoms, pests, and natural enemies
- Make a decision: Is it time to act?
- If yes, intervene!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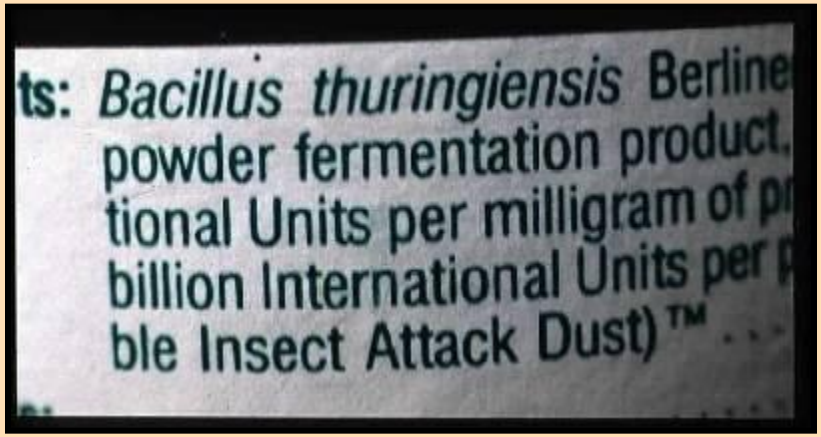

Biological or Natural Controls

Step 7

Reduce Stormwater Runoff and it's Pollutants

Reduce Stormwater Runoff

- **Direct downspouts and gutters to drain onto lawns, plant beds or other pervious surfaces**

- **Use mulch, bricks, gravel or other porous surfaces for walkways, patios and driveways**

- **Install rain gardens**

Reduce Stormwater Pollutants

- **Create swales or terracing to catch, hold and filter stormwater**
- **Sweep grass clippings, fertilizer and soil from driveways and back onto the lawn**

Step 8

Provide for Wildlife

Four Basic Elements

- Food
- Water
- Shelter
- Place to raise young

- Identify wildlife critters that live in your yard
- Provide a water source

- Plant vines, shrubs and trees that provide cover, nesting areas, and/or food
- Provide wildlife shelters (i.e. bat house, brush pile, dead tree)

Principle # 9

Protect Water's Edge

Protecting the Water's Edge

- Establish a 25-50 foot "no fertilizer, no pesticide" zone along waterfront
- Plant a mix of trees, shrubs and grasses between your lawn and the water's edge
- Focus on planting natives and selectively removing exotic plants (take care not to remove plant root systems that could destabilize banks)

Plant roots help to reduce erosion and runoff into waterbodies

25-50 foot “no fertilizer-no pesticide” zone