New PESTICIDE regulations

Effective May 1st, 2012, five pesticide active ingredients are no longer permitted for use on lawns:

- 2,4-D
- MECOPROP
- DICAMBA
- MCPA
- CARBARYL

These new regulations are important in our efforts to continue to reduce the unnecessary use of pesticides on lawns.

These new regulations apply to everyone:

- Residential - homes, apartments and condos
- Commercial - businesses and cemeteries
- Government - ball fields, parks and office buildings
- Institutional – schools, hospitals, long-term care homes and recreation centres

Call a professional lawn care service provider.

If lawn maintenance seems like a little too much work, think about hiring a professional. A lawn care service professional will:

- Take an Integrated Pest Management approach to your lawn's needs
- Provide sustainable lawn care solutions
- Provide expert advice on lawn renovation (overseeding, fertility, alternatives to grass, etc.)

Lawn care service providers can be found in the yellow pages or online.

- www.landscapenl.com

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Getting to the root of a healthy lawn

CONTACT US

For more information on pesticide use in Newfoundland and Labrador

Email: PesticidesControl@gov.nl.ca
Phone: 1-800-563-6181
Web: www.gov.nl.ca/env/env_protection/pesticides

www.landscapenl.com

Landscape Newfoundland and Labrador is a professional association of business owners and operators in the landscaping and horticultural (non-food) industry sector in this province.


For a list of professional Pesticide Operators that are trained and licensed in the proper use of allowable, registered pesticides.
Spring
- AERATE THE LAWN. Punch holes throughout the lawn to let air, water, fertilizer, and lime get to the roots and the soil.
- RAKE OR DE-THATCH. Thatch is a matted layer of dead or dying grass and roots found where grass meets the soil. Thatch accumulation of more than ½ inch (1.5 cm) can restrict the development of a good deep root system by preventing water from getting to the roots.
- LIME, LIME, LIME. Limestone reduces the acidity of the soil and unlocks the soil to make plant nutrients available to the grass plant. It also supplies magnesium and calcium which are two essential nutrients for turfgrass growth. Remember, it is slow to react with the soil.
- FERTILIZE. A complete fertilizer contains Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium (N–P–K). The 3 numbers on the package represent the proportions of these nutrients: 21-7-7. A repeat application may be necessary in 10-14 days. Spring is a good time to do this.
- OVERSEED. Spreading grass seed on your lawn will help it remain dense. Add grass seed with compost or topsoil anytime you see bare or thinning spots. The staff at local garden centres can help you choose the right seed for our climate.

Summer
- MOW HIGH. To promote vigorous growth, prevent weeds and discourage insect pests, cut grass 2.5-3” (6-8 cm) long. Cut only a third of the grass height.
- WATER DEEPLY AND INFREQUENTLY TO PROMOTE DEEP ROOTS. Too much water will starve the soil of oxygen and will invite disease. You only need water after a dry spell.
- OVERSEED. Add grass seed any time you see bare or thinning spots.

Autumn
- FERTILIZE. September is a good time to do this.
- ADD LIME AND COMPOST. October and November are ideal months for this. Compost acts as a natural fertilizer and keeps your soil healthy.
- OVERSEED. Add grass seed anytime you see bare or thinning spots. You can do this anytime in the fall.

The right foundation begins with at least 6 inches of compacted soil and a soil test.

- Our soils in NL are very acidic.
- Grass grows best in a pH of 6-6.5.
- Soil testing can determine the pH and fertility status of your soil and the results will provide a recommendation for limestone and fertilizer to optimize your turf’s performance.
- Remember, if the pH is not right, the roots will not be able to take up those valued nutrients.