

Every drop of water that lands in your landscape eventually moves on, and may take with it residues resulting from landscaping practices.



Water that runs off of your property makes its way to ground water and surface waters including the Lake Worth Lagoon, the Everglades, and the Atlantic Ocean.



This runoff water may contain fertilizers that have been inappropriately applied, pesticides that were overused, and other contaminants. Miles from their site of application, fertilizer components (such as nitrogen) may upset the balance of aquatic life and vegetation, while pesticides and herbicides can harm plants and animals.



Lake Worth Lagoon Watershed



To Learn More:

UF / IFAS Palm Beach County Cooperative Extension Service: pbcgov.com/coextension/

Palm Beach County Florida Friendly Landscaping™ Program (to certify your yard or for more resources): (561) 233-1759

Palm Beach County Master Gardener Plant Clinic (helpful for ID and advice): (561) 233-1750

Florida Yards and Neighborhoods (FYN) Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ (FFL): fyn.ifas.ufl.edu

University of Florida Electronic Database Information Source (EDIS - many publications): edis.ifas.ufl.edu

FFL Guide to Plant Selection & Landscape Design: fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/fyn_plant_selection_guide_v090110.pdf

FYN Handbook (learn about the 9 principles): fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/materials/fyn_handbook_vsept09.pdf

South Florida Water Management District (water use and restrictions): www.sfwmd.gov

Lake Worth Lagoon Initiative (LWLI): pbcgov.org/erm/lwli

PBC MS4 Stormwater and Me Program: stormwaterandme.org

Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners

The Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) is an Equal Opportunity Institution authorized to provide research, educational information, and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without discrimination with respect to race, creed, color, religion, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, political opinions or affiliations, genetic information and veteran status as protected under the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A&M University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. In accordance with the revisions of ADA, auxiliary aids and service will be provided upon request by calling (561) 233-1714

Protect & Conserve *Palm Beach County's* Water & Environment



Every drop that enters and exits your landscape makes a difference. Use Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ principles to protect our precious ground water, surface water, and the environment around you.





Right Plant, Right Place: Familiarize yourself with site characteristics (soil, pH, sunlight, moisture available) and match with plants that will thrive. To reduce water usage and runoff, use plants that will flourish on the amount of rainfall we receive in Palm Beach County. Healthy plants filter runoff and slow erosion.

Water Efficiently: Water in the morning so plants aren't wet overnight. This reduces water loss and the chance of disease. Apply no more than ½" – ¾" of water per application (this reaches the entire top layer of our sandy soil, where most plant and tree roots are). Use rain barrels to collect water and rain sensors to turn off irrigation when it isn't needed.



Reduce Storm Water Runoff: Use pervious materials, such as plants, gravel, and porous concrete to slow and clean water runoff. Use berms and swales to keep storm water onsite and/or slow it down. Create rain gardens to take advantage of rainy weather.

Manage Yard Pests Responsibly: Scout frequently so pests and diseases can be noticed sooner, so that fewer, less toxic products will be needed to manage problems. Make sure the insects you see are pests before you treat them – more insects are beneficial than harmful. Spot treat pest problems with the least toxic method that will do the job, and avoid blanket applications.



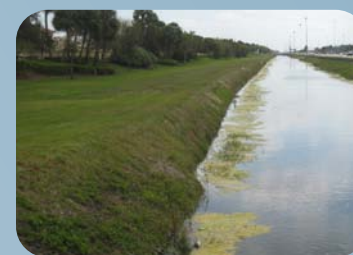
Mulch: Use recycled mulch from a known source to help soil retain moisture, help protect plants from damage, and help reduce competition for water between desired plants and weeds.

Recycle: Compost (heat or worm activated) landscape and kitchen waste to use as a soil amendment and/or as mulch. Leave grass clippings on the lawn to serve as fertilizer and to improve the soil. Make sure clippings aren't left on streets and walkways, where they can be swept to our waterways as pollution.



Fertilize Appropriately:

Use UF/IFAS recommended fertilizer amounts according to the product label (it is a legal document). Avoid overfertilization – a major cause of insect and disease problems. Avoid fertilizing before rainy weather to keep products onsite and out of our waterways.



Protect the Waterfront: Avoid fertilizing or leaving grass clippings within ten feet of any

water body. These items are harmful to our waterways, and could easily be carried over to the water body.

Attract Wildlife:

Reduce lawn area, increase vertical layering, and provide a water source. A diverse plant selection can provide wildlife with food sources. Beneficial insects can control pests, helping to reduce chemical use in the landscape.

