

AN INTRODUCTION

Homeowners Guide To Sustainable Living

Water - Land - Wildlife Conservation

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Rain Barrels

Harvesting Stormwater for Garden Use

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Rain Barrels: Benefits

Harvesting rainwater can save you money and help the environment at the same time. You can collect a substantial amount of rainwater with a simple system!

- Summer water use increases by as much as 30%, due to outdoor water use.
- Rain Barrels can save 1300 gallons of water during peak summer months & lowers homeowners water bills.
- By utilizing rainwater, you reduce the demands of municipal water sources and help the environment.
- Rain Barrels reduce storm water runoff, reducing water pollution.
- How much water will you collect?
 - 1,000 sq ft of roof x ½ inch of rainfall = 300 gallons!!

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Rain Barrel: Uses

- Watering Flowers & Garden
- Lawn Watering
- Used with Soaker Hoses
- Can use with Vegetable Gardens by drip irrigation *ONLY* (SEE INSTRUCTION SHEET)
- Washing Vehicles, Walkways and Home
- **DO NOT Use Rain Barrel Water for drinking, cooking or bathing!!!**



Courtesy: gardeners.com

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Rain Barrels: Features

Rain Barrels can be purchased -OR- Built from various containers.

- **Child & Animal Proof** with a lid that cannot be easily removed
- **Mesh Screen** to filter out debris. Either at the top of the rain barrel or at the downspout
- **Overflow Valve** connected to a hose to allow flow away from your house when the barrel(s) are full
- **Elevated Stand** to place the rain barrel on
- **Multiple Barrel Connections** to allow multiple rain barrels in series.



Courtesy: instructables.com



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Rain Barrels: Instructions

- Choose the downspout closest to where the collected water will be used
- Select the type of rain barrel(s) you will use.
- Prepare the raised pad that the rain barrel will rest on.
- Place the rain barrel in position, and connect garden hose for watering & overflow hose (or diverter valve)
- Overflow water must be directed away from the foundation of the home.



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Native Plants

What is a Native Plant

- Native plants occurred in the region before settlement by Europeans. They are uniquely adapted to the soil and climate of the area, and play an important role in plant and animal communities.
- Since they evolved here, they evolved with native insects, birds, butterflies, and wildlife. They evolved together. They all depend on each other for survival.



Video: Native Plant Advantages
By daymarksproductions.com



Native Plants

What Does a Native Plant Garden Do For You & Wildlife?

- **Habitat**
Native plant gardens provide important food and shelter for beneficial insects, songbirds and wildlife.
 - **Support Pollinators**
The vast majority of pollination is done by wild insects. Native insects rely on native plants for survival. Pollinating insects are essential to our own survival. One-third of all the food we eat has been created with the help of a pollinator.
 - **Adapted to the Climate and Soils**
Native plants were living here long before we arrived with our fertilizers, pesticides and pruners. There are native plants adapted to thrive in any naturally occurring condition from wet, soggy clay to dry, gravelly soil, and from hot sun to full shade.
- If you choose the right plant for the right place, they will not require supplemental watering, fertilizer or pesticides once established.





Native Plants

Native Plants: Beauty

- Native plants provide four seasons of visual pleasure in your landscape. Flowers in the spring, berries in the summer, brilliant colors in the fall and interesting bark and twig patterns in the winter. The non-stop show of visiting butterflies, birds and beneficial insects is added entertainment.

NATIVE PLANTS ARE NOT WEEDS!

Where to Get Native Plants

- There are nurseries that specialize in native plants and most nurseries have a mix of native and non-native plants. Go to a reputable nursery where the staff has knowledge and information to assist you.
- You should select native plants that are rated for your region of the United States.
- See our list provided in the "NOTES" view of this program-or- Go Here: <https://edgeofthewoodnursery.com/helpful-links>







Water for Wildlife

Providing Water for Drinking and Bathing

Water For Wildlife

- Wildlife needs clean drinking water to survive.
- Birds need to bathe in order to keep their feathers in good working order.
- Amphibians, insects and other wildlife actually live in water.



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Water For Wildlife

- **Water Sources**
 - Birdbaths
 - Container Garden
 - Backyard Pond
 - Backyard Marsh
 - Seasonal Water Source
 - Rain Garden



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Energy Conservation Tree Planting

Tree provided temperature control

Energy Conservation Tree Planting

- Planting the right trees in the right places conserves energy and reduces your energy bills, while helping to fight climate change.
- Choose the tree(s) for your climate and location!
 - Consult local nursery or landscape professional.
 - Take photos of your home and note compass directions (N,S,E,W)



Deciduous Tree Shading – South Side

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Energy Conservation Tree Planting

General Rules for Tree Planting

- Planting Deciduous Trees Provides:
 - Shade and Cooling in Summer
 - Sunlight and Warmth in Winter
- Planting Conifer Trees Provides
 - Wind block in Winter
- Large deciduous trees planted on the east, west, and south - southwest sides of your home create soothing shade from the hot summer sun and reduce summer air conditioning costs by up to 25%! After the leaves fall, the sun pours through tree branches to warm your home in winter.
- Planting a row of conifer trees on the north and northwest sides of your property creates a wall against cold winter winds - saving your heating costs by up to 30%.



Conifer Stand in N – NW Corner of Property

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Energy Conservation Tree Planting

- Don't forget to shade your Heat / Air Conditioning Equipment!





Gardening Without Chemicals

Pesticide and Herbicide Free Gardening



Gardening Without Chemicals

- **Natural Lawn Care**
 - Overuse of lawn pesticides and fertilizers is contaminating our streams, lakes, and oceans. Those chemicals can harm fish and wildlife.
 - They're not healthy for children or pets either.
 - We use a lot of water on lawns in summer when supplies are scarce, and much of it is wasted.
- **The Good News**
 - It's easy to have a healthy, beautiful lawn without pesticides (weed and bug killers), without fertilizer runoff, and without wasting water.
 - Landscape professionals and scientists collaborate to develop these practices. You can save money, time, and our environment, and grow a healthy lawn that looks great year 'round.

Gardening Without Chemicals

- **Build healthy soil with compost and mulch.** Soil is alive, and soil life matters.
- **Plant right for your site.** Get to know your yard. Areas of shade, wet or dry soil, or slope all affect which plants will grow well.
- **Practice smart watering.** Many plant problems are caused by overwatering. Water plants deeply to promote deep roots. Let the surface of the soil dry out before watering again.
- **Learn to live with a few insects.** Most bugs in your garden are actually helpful. Killing them all eliminates the beneficial insects too, making the problem worse. **Good bugs** are a gardener's friend.

If you have planted **Native Plants**, you will have many "good bugs" that also pollinate your plants, and indigenous plants that are suited for your conditions!

Gardening Without Chemicals

- Practice natural lawn care. (See Previous Slide)
- Use pesticides as a last resort. ...
- Pest problems don't necessarily require pesticides. ...
- If you **MUST** use Garden Chemicals



Integrated Pest Management

Determining When/What Action Is Needed



What is IPM?

What is IPM?
Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a sustainable, science-based, decision-making process that combines biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools to identify, manage and reduce risk from pests and pest management tools and strategies in a way that minimizes overall economic, health and environmental risks.

WHERE CAN YOU PRACTICE IPM?

- Home and Garden
- Business and Industry
- Public Health
- Food and Agriculture
- Forestry
- Wildlife
- Transportation
- Construction
- Marine
- Aviation

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What is IPM?

Integrated Pest Management, or IPM, is an approach to solving pest problems by applying our knowledge about pests to prevent them from damaging crops, harming animals, releasing buildings or otherwise interfering with our livelihood or enjoyment of life. IPM means responding to pest problems with the most effective, least-risk option.

Under IPM, actions are taken to control pests only when their numbers are likely to exceed acceptable levels. Any action taken is designed to target the troublesome pest and limit the impact on other organisms and the environment.

Applying pesticides to crops, animals, buildings or landscapes on a routine basis, regardless of need, is not IPM. Application of pesticides are always the last resort in an IPM program.

Anyone can use IPM. Farmers, green-roof installers, facility managers, pest management personnel, pest management professionals, homeowners and apartment dwellers can all learn how to apply these skills to prevent pest trouble or respond to problems when they arise.

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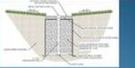
Infiltration Trenches

Managing Stormwater

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Infiltration Trenches

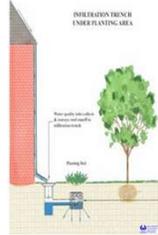
Infiltration practices are designs that enhance water percolation through a media matrix that slows and partially holds stormwater runoff and facilitates pollutant removal.



Infiltration trenches are stone-filled excavated trenches that allow stormwater runoff to infiltrate into surrounding soils through the bottom and sides of the trench. Captured water generally flows to neighboring soils within 48 hours. Designs must include filter strips.

- An Infiltration Trench is a linear stormwater best management practice, consisting of a continuously perforated pipe at a minimum slope in a stone-filled trench.
- Usually an Infiltration Trench is part of a conveyance system and is designed so that large storm events are conveyed through the pipe with some runoff volume reduction.
- During small storm events, volume reduction may be significant and there may be little or no discharge. All Infiltration Trenches are designed with a positive overflow

Infiltration Trenches



APPLICATIONS

- Connection of Roof Leaders Roof leaders may be connected to Infiltration Trenches. Roof runoff generally has lower sediment levels and often is ideally suited for discharge through an Infiltration Trench. A cleanout with sediment sump should be provided between the building and Infiltration Trench.
- Connection of Inlets Catch Basins, inlets and area drains may be connected to Infiltration Trenches, however sediment and debris removal should be addressed. Structures should include a sediment trap area below the invert of the pipe for solids and debris. In areas of high traffic or areas where excessive sediment, litter, and other similar materials may be generated, a water quality insert or other pretreatment device is needed.
- In Combination with Vegetative Filters An Infiltration Trench may be preceded by or used in combination with a Vegetative Filter, Grassed Swale, or other vegetative element used to reduce sediment levels from areas such as high traffic roadways. Design should ensure proper functioning of vegetative system.



Permeable Pavements
Infiltrate, treat, and/or store rainwater where it falls

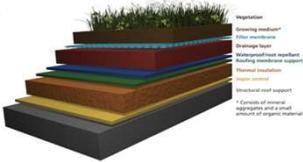





Green Roofs

• What is a Green Roof

A green roof system is an extension of the existing roof which involves, at a minimum high quality water-proofing, root repellent system, drainage system, filter cloth, a lightweight growing medium, and plants.



Green Roofs

PUBLIC BENEFITS

- AESTHETIC IMPROVEMENTS
- WASTE DIVERSION
- STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
- MODERATION OF URBAN HEAT ISLAND EFFECT
- IMPROVED AIR QUALITY
- NEW AMENITY SPACES
- LOCAL JOB CREATION

Private Benefits

- ENERGY EFFICIENCY
- INCREASED ROOFING MEMBRANE DURABILITY
- FIRE RETARDATION
- REDUCTION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION
- NOISE REDUCTION
- MARKETING