

Common Lawn/Garden Problems & Natural Solutions

Problem	Natural Solution
European Chafer	Nematodes
Aphids on plants	Ladybugs & Insecticidal Soaps & Pyrethrum
Earwigs & Beetles	Diatomaceous Earth, Pyrethrum
Scale on plants	Horticultural Oil
Slugs in Garden	Diatomaceous Earth & Ferric Phosphate
Powdery Mildew, Black Spot & Rust	Lime Sulphur
Leaf chewing larvae	Bt
Ants	Borax
Mites	Lime Sulphur

Note: For proper application & dose, contact a certified lawn/garden care professional.

City of Burnaby

Environmental Services Division - Engineering Department

4949 Canada Way, Burnaby, BC V5G 1M2

www.burnaby.ca/letitgrownaturally

Tel: 604-294-7460

let it grow
naturally

producing a successful pesticide free yard



Burnaby Pesticide Use Control Bylaw

As of April 1, 2009, the use of cosmetic pesticides is restricted on private and public lands within the City of Burnaby. This bylaw applies to anyone who uses cosmetic pesticides outdoors, including homeowners, renters and lawn care professionals. Cosmetic pesticides are pesticides used for non-essential purposes, such as lawn and garden beautification.

Having a pesticide free yard does not mean the end of your yard! Your lawn and garden can be healthy and pest free without using chemical pesticides. Ensuring your yard is healthy using natural yard care techniques is the best defence against pest and disease problems.



Pesticide Disposal

Burnaby Recycling Depot is located at 4800 Still Creek Ave. and open 7 days a week (except holidays). Hours of operation: 8 am to 4 pm.

Certain conditions apply to pesticide disposal, please review the following information:

- Returned products must be in clearly marked and tightly sealed containers;
- Unidentifiable products will not be accepted;
- Consumer pesticides for disposal must contain a poisonous symbol (skull and cross bones) AND "Pest Control Product" registration number (REG# 12345 PCP ACT)
- Unused pesticide products having no labels may be picked-up by one of several hazardous waste companies. Phone the Recycling Council of BC, Recycling Hotline at 604-RECYCLE (604-732-9253) for information on companies in your area; and,
- Leftover pesticides or other hazardous waste products should never be disposed of into street or household drains.

Natural Yard Calendar

Spring	
Lawn	Garden
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerate lawn • Spread topsoil or compost • Overseed lawn • Remove weeds naturally • Fertilize naturally • Raise mower height to 5-6 cm • Sharpen mower blades • Check for European Chafer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add compost and mulch to soil • Prune • Select the Right Plant for the Right Place • Plant new material by end of May • Add mulch to new plants
Summer	
Lawn	Garden
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water lawn once per week (lawns only need about 2.5 centimetres of water a week) • Mow minimally (only remove 1/3 of grass blade), leaving clippings on lawn • Treat lawn with European Chafer infestation using nematodes (end of July) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prune plants • Weed • Monitor for pests
Fall	
Lawn	Garden
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overseed lawn • Fertilize naturally • Remove weeds • Dethatch your lawn • Mulch leaves • Hand remove dandelions • Apply lime • Aerate lawn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add mulch or leaves on soil

7 Steps to a Naturally Healthy Lawn:

Follow the 7 Steps to a Naturally Healthy Lawn to help your lawn remain healthy year round.

1. Aerate

Aerate compacted soil in the Spring or Fall to improve root health.



2. Top-Dress

Top-dressing involves the spread of good quality topsoil or compost on top of your lawn to improve soil condition. The most beneficial top-dressing includes compost, soil and peat moss.



3. Overseed

Overseeding involves the addition of grass seed to your lawn to make it thicker. Early fall is the best time to overseed.



4. Fertilize

Fertilize naturally by applying a slow-release organic fertilizer in the spring and/or fall to create a stronger, pest-resistant lawn. Lawn clippings are an excellent source of natural fertilizer.



5. Spot Check

Spot check your lawn early for signs of weed or insect infestation before it becomes a problem. Weeds usually mean your lawn is stressed and changes in maintenance practices can fix the problem. Check for signs of European Chafer grub problems in the winter and spring so treatment can effectively be applied in the summer. For more information on European Chafer visit www.burnaby.ca/cityhall/departments/engnrn/engnrn_whtshp/engnrn_whtshp_erpnc.html



6. Water

Do not overwater! Most lawns only need about 2.5 cm (depth of a tuna can) of water a week, which can easily be applied by sprinkling once a week. Over watering can promote lawn disease and leach nutrients from the soil. Sprinkling early in the morning is best because less water is lost to evaporation. Visit www.burnaby.ca/residents.utilities/water/water_sprnkl.html for more information on Summertime Sprinkling.

7. Mow

Mow High! Keep mower blades 5-6 cm high, never removing more than 1/3 of the blade height. Ensure mower blades are sharpened once a season. Leave clippings on the lawn as they are an excellent source of natural fertilizer.



Have You Considered Alternative Ground Cover?

Consider replacing lawn in hard-to-grow areas with alternative groundcovers that may also help to deter the European chafer beetle.

Right Plant – Right Place

When replacing lawn with alternatives, select plants based on:

- Native plant species
- Soil type
- Light conditions
- Expected usage

Lawn Alternatives - Groundcovers for Difficult Sites

Name	Site Conditions					
	Foot traffic	Shade	Under trees	Wet	Hot/dry	Slopes
Heuchera spp. (Coral bells) E,N		X	X			
Tiarella spp. (Foamflower) E,N		X	X			
Epimedium spp. (Barrenwort)		X	X			
Geranium phaeum (Mourning widow)		X		X		
Lysimachia nummularia (Creeping jenny) E,V		X		X		
Convallaria majalis (Lily-of-the-valley) V		X	X	X		
Hosta fortunei and other spp (Hosta)		X		X		
Gualtheria shallon (Salal) E,N,H		X	X		X	X
Gaultheries procumbens (Wintergreen) E,H		X				
Cornus canadensis (Bunchberry) H,N		X	X			
Dicentra formosa (Western bleeding heart) N		X	X			
Polystichum munitum (Sword fern) E,N		X	X			
Fragaria chiloensis (Beach strawberry) H,N		X	X		X	
Galium odoratum (Sweet woodruff)		X				
Vaccinium vitis-idaea (Lingonberry) E,H,N		X				
Veronica repens (Speedwell)	X				X	X
Ajuga reptans (Carpet bugle) V		X				
Acaena spp. (New Zealand burr) E	X				X	X
Mazus reptans (Creeping mazus) E	X			X		
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Kinnickinnick) E,H,N					X	X
Thymus pseudolanuginosus (Woolly thyme) E	X				X	X
Mentha requienii (Corsican mint)	X	X		X		
Isotoma fluviatilis (Blue star creeper)	X			X		
Sagina verna or aurea (Irish or Scotch moss) E	X	X				
Sedum spurium (Stonecrop)					X	
Helianthemum hybrids (Rock rose) E					X	X
Cerastium tomentosum (Snow in summer) V					X	

PLANT LEGEND: E = evergreen N = native to BC
H = good habitat value V = vigorous spreader

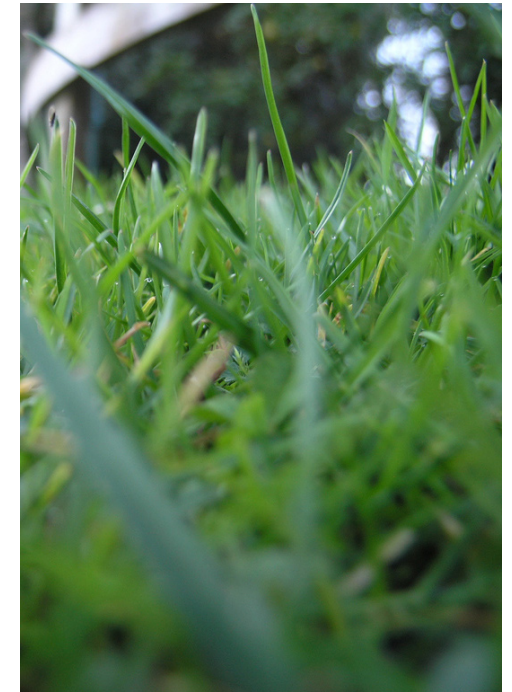
Source: BC Landscape & Nursery Association

Pesticide Bylaw Exemptions

- Permitted pesticide application (see Permitted Pesticides below)
- Response to a danger to human or animal health
- Swimming pool, wading pool, whirlpool or ornamental water fountain disinfection
- Human or animal water purification
- Biological control to destroy noxious pests
- Infestation control
- Application inside a building
- Control or destroy plants which constitute a danger for human beings who are allergic
- Prevent deterioration of hard landscapes

Permitted Pesticides

- Insecticidal soaps
- Algicides and bactericides used in swimming pools, wading pools, whirlpools or ornamental fountains
- Bt (Bacillus thuringiensis)
- Nematodes
- Other biological control organisms
- Animal repellents
- Rodenticides
- Injected tree treatments
- Sticky media
- Borax
- Dormant Oils
- Horticultural Oils
- Bordeaux mixture and other sulphur compounds
- Lime Sulphur
- Ferric phosphate
- Pruning paint
- Pheromone traps
- Pyrethrum (or phrethrin)
- Diatomaceous earth



Commonly used Pesticides Not Allowed under the bylaw

Active Ingredient (Guarantee)	Common Use
2,4-D	Herbicide in weed & feed products
Diacamba	Herbicide used in weed control products
Mecoprop (MCPP)	Herbicide used in weed control products
Glyphosate	Herbicide
Malathion	Insecticide
Carbaryl	Insecticide & plant growth regulator

Note: This list only provides common example active ingredients not allowed under the Burnaby's Pesticide Use Control Bylaw and does not represent all restricted active ingredients.