Yard Waste

- Allow leaf drop to become part of the mulch layer in tree, shrub, and groundcover areas.
- **Grasscycle** – leave grass clippings on the lawn when mowing. Once cut, the grass clippings will first dehydrate and then decompose, quickly disappearing from view. Proper mowing is required for successful grasscycling. Cut grass when the surface is dry, and keep mower blades sharp. Follow the "1/3 Rule": mow the lawn often enough so that no more than 1/3 of the length of the grass blade is cut in any one mowing.

- Do not leave clippings on pavement or sidewalks where they can wash off into the street, gutter, or storm drain. Instead, consider composting or dispose of it in the yard waste container.
PEST AND WEED CONTROL

- Use pesticides only if there is an actual pest problem. Consider using non-toxic weed abatement products instead.
- Do not use pesticides if rain is expected. Apply pesticides only when wind speeds are low (less than 5mph).
- Do not mix or prepare pesticide for application near storm drains.
- Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage cabinet.
- Use pesticides sparingly, according to the instructions on the label. Rinse empty containers, and use rinse-water as product.
- Dispose of rinsed, empty containers in the trash. Dispose of unused pesticides as hazardous waste.

HANDLING GASOLINE

- Fill cautiously. Always use a funnel and/or spout to prevent spilling or splashing when fueling power mowers, blowers, and all other gas-powered equipment.
- If a spill occurs use kitty litter, saw dust, or an absorbent towel to soak up the spill. Then dispose of it properly by bringing it to the Burbank Recycling Center, (818) 238-3900 located at 500 S. Flower St. Burbank, CA 91502.
- Do not dispose of gasoline down the drain, into surface water, onto the ground, or in the trash.

WORK NEAR L.A. RIVER, BURBANK WESTERN CHANNEL OR LOCKHEED CHANNEL

- Do not dump lawn clippings, yard waste, stockpiles of materials, soil, fertilizers, or spray pesticides where it can potentially enter Burbank’s waterways.

USING FERTILIZER

- Perform soil analysis seasonally to determine actual fertilization need and application rates.
- Fertilize garden areas with a mulch of leaves, bark, or composted manure and/or garden waste. Compost and soil amendments are natural alternatives to chemical fertilizers.
- Apply chemical fertilizer only as needed, and when the potential for it being carried away by runoff is low.
- Sweep pavement and sidewalk if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces before applying irrigation water.

WATERING/IRRIGATION

- Do not over-water. The excess water may carry pesticides, fertilizers, sediments, and anything else in its path directly into the storm drain.
- Use soil probes to determine soil moisture depth, overall moisture levels, and the need to adjust irrigation schedules.
- During times of drought: water no more than three days a week when the sun is down, unless otherwise directed. This makes watering more effective since less water is lost to evaporation.

One gallon of oil is enough to pollute a million gallons of water.