

Warren's Environmentally Friendly Grounds & Maintenance Policy

- Pesticides are NOT used regularly on park lawns and ball fields as part of Warren's Integrated Pest management program.
- To conserve water, town-owned lawns are not watered.
- Warren Township does not collect leaves.
- Tree waste is chipped and used for town trails.
- This policy formalizes current eco-friendly ground maintenance practices and encourages future projects.



Integrated Pest Management in Warren

- IPM is a method for managing insects, undesired plants, and plant diseases with products least harmful to humans and the environment.
- Since 2008, the Warren DPW has overseen the Integrated Pest Management program for all public open space, parks and facilities.
- All town-owned land is maintained with IPM practices such as:
 - Mandatory schedule for mowing and ground maintenance
 - Adhering to a seeding/aeration program in the Spring and Fall



Learn about
Integrated Pest
Management and
how to obtain
pesticide-free
lawn care



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Integrated Pest
Management Initiative
For Warren Township

How to maintain your lawn WITHOUT pesticides:

- Allow grass to grow longer (at least 4 in.) before cutting because longer roots allow more nutrients and water to be available to the grass. Cut to 3 inches minimum.
- Water the lawn in the morning between 6am and 10am to avoid evaporation.
- Lawns only need 1 inch of water a week. DO NOT OVER WATER.
- Leave grass clippings on the lawn to retain water and return nitrogen to the soil. Separate and distribute the clipping clumps over the lawn.
- Mow your lawn later in the day, when it has dried after rain.
- Conduct a soil test first to see if your lawn NEEDS fertilizer. Fertilizer is only needed to compensate for nutrient deficiencies in soil.
- Fertilize and reseed your lawn in late summer/early fall since roots are still growing in the fall.
- Slow release, organic fertilizers are best to reduce nitrogen run-off.
- Use half an inch of black dirt or screened compost to reseed your lawn.
- **REDUCING PESTICIDES SAVES MONEY!**



Check out: www.beyondpesticides.org

Public Awareness:

If low-impact tools do not work:

- Glyphosate (different formulations)

Indoors:

- Hydramethylnon roach bait stations
- Fipronil roach bait stations
- Avermectin roach/ant bait stations
- Sulfluramin ant bait stations
- Bromodionlone rodent control
- S-hydroprene roach and insect control devices

Outdoors:

- Glyphosate (different formulations)
- Bifenazate acaricide
- Imidacloprid (different formulations)

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Low-impact pest management tools:

1. Native Plantings - planting of native species to ensure minimal need for fertilizers and pesticides
2. Manual/Mechanical Control - hand weeding, cutting, mulching
3. Vinegar or citric acid products
4. Burn-out
5. Corn gluten
6. Neem
7. Horticultural oil (dormant oil)
8. Potassium soaps of fatty acids
9. Boric acid
10. Diatomaceous earth
11. Microbe based insecticides
12. Non-pesticide pest trap
13. Biological controls (predator species)

Warren Township IPM Plan

- If pesticide use is necessary, clear indicators will be posted in advance to alert the public.
- Using native plant species and biological controls to encourage natural land management.
- Manual/mechanical controls, such as pulling weeds by hand
- Least toxic methods used first.
- Pesticides used as a control method of last resort
- Use of low-impact products for pest control (listed to the left)
- Pesticide use must be in accordance with NJ Department of Environmental Protection