

Sustainable Grounds Care: Expanding the role of the business community in reducing NPS pollution

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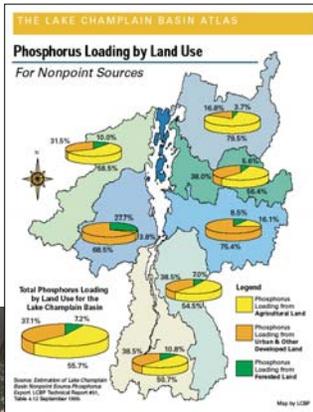
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Problem

Excess phosphorus inputs to Lake Champlain have increased the rate of eutrophication. Noxious and toxic algae blooms **negatively impact aquatic resources and the local economy that depends upon them.**



Credit: Leslie Morrissey and Sarah Wheeler



Historically, the business community has not been targeted in NPS reduction efforts.

Business properties often have a high % of lawn area.

Methods

- Develop a **database** of non-residential properties.

Property Types

Credit: Bethany Hanna



Commercial



Institutional



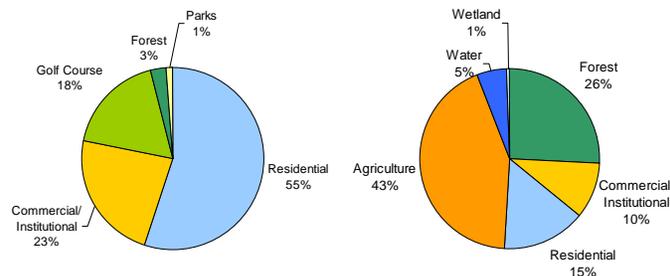
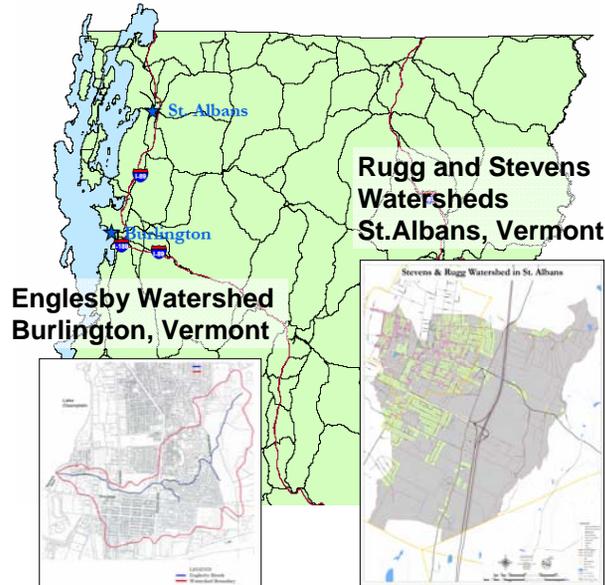
Commons

- Prioritize** by landscaped area.
- Survey** property managers of higher priority parcels.
- Provide **outreach** on low input grounds care.

Objective

Reduce the amount of phosphorus being applied to non-residential properties.

Project Sites



Results

Englesby Watershed

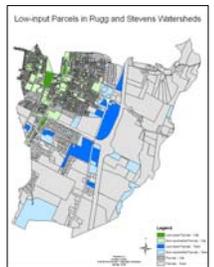
- 18 out of 35 property managers (43%) completed survey.
- 47 out of 80 acres (59%) of commercial lawn in low input/no P grounds care.
- 10 property managers committed to practicing sustainable grounds care.
- All managers continued practices after 2 years.
- Estimated reduction in P inputs of 0.45 - 0.93 MT annually.



Credit: Jurij Homziak

Rugg and Stevens Watersheds

- 25 out of 27 property managers (93%) completed survey.
- 195 out of 351 acres (56%) of non-residential property in low input/no P grounds care.
- 18 property managers committed to practicing sustainable grounds care.
- Post-survey to be completed summer 2008.



Conclusion

- Easily replicated/adapted to other areas.
- Effective in reducing inputs.
- Provides example of sustainable grounds care to community.
- Projects planned for South Portland, Maine and New Brunswick, New Jersey.

