Save Money, Control Weeds, and Create Healthy Landscapes
You can create beautiful, healthy landscapes that control weeds, conserve water and reduce labor costs by using plant trimmings as mulch. Grass clippings, leaves and tree prunings that are chipped or shredded are called “recycled” mulch.

In nature, leaves and needles fall to the ground, creating an organic layer that protects and builds the soil. Recycled mulch produced from local plant debris can offer the same advantage to the landscapes you maintain. Using recycled mulch recognizes the value of plant trimmings as a natural resource and an important tool for the professional landscaper, rather than as a waste product.

Bay-Friendly Landscaping...

means working in harmony with the natural ecosystem of the San Francisco Bay area to foster soil health, reduce runoff and pollution, prevent and reuse plant waste, and conserve water and other natural resources.

Mulch is a very important practice in the design, construction and maintenance of Bay-Friendly landscapes and gardens. The benefits to you, your clients, their landscapes and our natural resources are many…

Save Time & Money

Using mulch can benefit your maintenance operations by:

- Reducing weeds, especially annually by as much as 90%, significantly reducing labor costs
- Decreasing the costs of buying and applying herbicides
- Reducing the need for trimming grass around trees and poles
- Conserving water and cutting the cost of irrigation

Making your own mulch on site also saves the time and cost of trucking plant debris to the landfill as well as the expense of buying and transporting commercial mulches.

Promote Healthy Plants

Mulch is an important integrated pest management (IPM) practice, nurturing healthy, pest resistant plants by:

- Reducing competition from weeds
- Keeping soil moist
- Adding organic matter that feeds beneficial soil organisms
- Preventing soil compaction and improving soil structure
- Insulating plant roots against temperature extremes
- Holding seeds, fertilizers and topsoil in place and reducing splashing of water and soil that might contain disease causing agents

In summer, 2 inches of mulch cuts water loss by 20% and lowers temperature in the top 4 inches of soil by 10 degrees. Young trees also establish themselves better and grow stronger roots under mulch than under bare ground.

Protect the Environment by Reducing Waste

Plant debris accounts for approximately 7 percent of what is thrown away annually in California – about 110,000 tons per year in Alameda County alone. Much of that waste passes through the hands of professional landscapers. By using plant trimmings as mulch, landfill space is conserved, local soils are improved and healthier landscapes are created, naturally.

Minimize Soil Erosion

Mulch is also a very important best management practice for controlling soil erosion. Wind and rain can carry away exposed soil particles, turning a valuable resource into a pollutant. In fact, soil sediment is the single greatest pollutant in our waterways. Covering the soil with a layer of mulch helps keep soil in place when exposed to rain and wind. It can also reduce storm water runoff velocity, minimizing the potential for creek channel erosion. Mulching is a critical practice during construction, when trees, shrubs and other plants that hold the soil in place with their roots have been removed, as well as over the long term, after construction has been completed.

Look Good with Recycled Mulch

Mulching adds value to a site, in the eyes of real estate agents and homebuyers. Recycled mulch ranges from clean wood chips of a uniform size and color to mixed plant debris with particles of various sizes and colors. Many Alameda County parks are currently using recycled mulch with success. It ages to a uniform silver color for a natural and attractive look. To get started, use recycled mulch to control weeds in less visible areas, such as behind buildings, or add a thin layer of a commercial mulch over recycled mulch to create a more uniform appearance.
“If you’ve got a mulch layer, you can just pick the weed out. If there’s no mulch, you just snap the top off and the weed will come right back.”
— Stephen Williams, Owner, Stephen Williams Landscaping, Piedmont

“Coarse mulch gives you the best weed control. For nutrient supply, fine material works best.”
— Mitch Matsumoto, General Manager, Vision Recycling, Fremont

“You always hear that mulch from raw green waste has a nitrogen drug. In my personal experience, that’s just not true. I’ve personally seen great success with putting raw chipped trimmings back into the landscape as mulch.”
— Tom Del Conte, President, Del Conte’s Landscaping, Fremont

**Mulch Basics**

1. **Before applying mulch, remove weeds and water thoroughly.** You’ll get the best weed control when you weed first then spread the mulch. If sheet mulching, weeding may not be required. (See page 8 for more info.) And it is often easier to wet the soil before applying fine textured mulches.

2. **Replace grass with mulch under trees and around poles.** Mulching under trees to the drip line minimizes competition for water and nutrients from grass and mimics the way trees grow in nature. It simplifies mowing and can reduce trimming operations and labor. In addition, mulching around poles, tree trunks and over surface roots prevents damage from mowers and weed eaters.

3. **Keep mulch 6-12 inches away from the base of trees and shrubs.** Tree trunks are not suited to wet conditions. Placing mulch so that you can see the root flare keeps the trunk dry and reduces the risk of damage from disease, insects, and rodents.

4. **Choose the application rate that will give you the best results.**
   - Apply a layer that settles to 2-4 inches deep. This is the best general application rate, especially for use in planting beds. Bay-Friendly Rated Landscapes require a minimum of 3 inches of coarse mulch.
   - Fine Mulch: Apply no more than 2 inches. Thin layers of fine mulch (particle size of half inch or less) are less likely to impede air and water. Fine mulches decompose more quickly and need to be replenished more often than coarse textured woody mulches.
   - Coarse Mulch: Use 4-6 inches or more to control weeds in open spaces. Coarse mulch is best for weed control; it prevents annual weed seeds from germinating. Weeds that do sprout are easier to remove. For maximum weed control, replenish mulch once a year.
   - You can have too much of a good thing: Use lesser amounts on poorly drained soils.
   - Keep mulch on top of the soil to prevent tying up nitrogen. Woody material that is incorporated into the soil will temporarily inhibit the soil’s ability to supply nitrogen to the plants. However, according to research, mulch only uses nitrogen at the soil surface, and not from the root zone. If you do not turn mulch into the soil, you’ll prevent nitrogen drag.

**How Much Do You Need?**

Mulch is often available in bulk, measured in cubic yards or tons. You can calculate the volume you will require by multiplying Area (in square feet) X Depth (in feet, not inches) and dividing by 27. The following table has made this calculation for you:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Square Footage</th>
<th>2&quot;</th>
<th>3&quot;</th>
<th>4&quot;</th>
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<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>186</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bulk sales can also be measured in tons. To convert from required cubic yards to tons, ask for the bulk density (tons/cu. yard) and multiply the cubic yards needed from the table above by the bulk density.

**Sample Maintenance Specifications**

3.5 Mulch Regularly

- **A.** Contractor shall maintain a minimum of 3” of coarse recycled mulch at all times over surface of all non-turf planting areas.
- **B.** Keep mulch 6” away from tree trunks and away from shrub stems.
- **C.** Mulch shall be applied so that it is below grade (curb, edging, etc.) by half an inch. Some additional grading preparation and grading of areas adjacent to sidewalks or edging, etc. may be required to keep the finish grade of the mulch at an appropriate level.

D. Mulch materials shall be [insert BRAND NAME or ‘locally sourced recycled chipped or shredded or ground vegetation derived from urban sources or clean process recycled wood products, or arbor chips from tree trimming operations’]. When available, use materials generated on-site.

E. Shredded redwood bark mulch (“Gorilla hair”) shall not be used.

F. Non porous material (e.g. plastic weed barriers) shall not be placed under the mulch. Instead sheet mulching shall be employed where possible.

G. At a minimum replenish mulch once per year in November.

**Source:** Model Bay-Friendly Landscape Maintenance Specifications from www.bayfriendly.org
Mulches created from plant materials have the advantage of decomposing and adding organic matter to feed beneficial organisms and improving the soil structure. There are many types of organic mulches that vary in cost, appearance and longevity.

Bark has long been sold commercially and is made from lumber and paper mill byproducts. Bark tends to have a uniform size and appearance, but does not readily supply nutrients. It also comes from distant forests and is relatively expensive.

Recycled mulch is becoming more readily available, is locally produced and is less expensive to purchase. It can be produced on site and can sometimes be obtained free from arborists, utility companies or parks. It tends to be less uniform in appearance, but supplies a broader array of nutrients to the soil.

Here are some common recycled mulches and recommendations for using them with success.

Consider that sometimes blending two or more products provides you and your clients with the benefits of each.

**Chipped or Shredded Wood Waste** from used pallets or used lumber is an attractive mulch on paths and picnic areas. The nails and other metal are removed and the pieces can be colored to look like pine, hardwood or cypress. Waste wood breaks down very slowly and releases insignificant amounts of nutrients to the soil.

**Longevity:** Long

**Recommendations:**
- Use on paths or at construction sites to reduce compaction from heavy foot traffic or heavy equipment.

**Wood Chips and Shavings** can be made from many kinds of trees and make excellent mulch. They are attractive and stay in place, but may turn silver on the surface more quickly than bark. Wood chips are sometimes available free, usually in large quantities, from utility or tree companies, but not always on a regular basis.

**Longevity:** Medium Long

**Recommendations:**
- To keep wood chips looking best, rake every year and add a new layer every 2-3 years. Before you buy, determine how the chips have been stored and check for a sour smell that signals chips haven’t been stored properly.

**Pine Needles** don’t pack down to form mats and they resist decomposing. Pine needles are light and usually weed-free. Although pine needles don’t absorb water, they do let it trickle through to reach the soil surface. Pine needles have a low pH and are traditionally used around acid loving plants even though they don’t tend to significantly impact the soil’s pH. Use with caution around structures since dry needles can be flammable under certain conditions. (See Health and Safety, page 14.)

**Longevity:** Medium Long

**Recommendations:**
- Spread 3 inches deep around evergreens, strawberries, azaleas, and other acid-loving plants.

**Mixed Plant Debris Mulch** provides a broad range of nutrients and trace elements essential to build healthy soil. It can be any combination of the materials listed above, plus chipped brush, and other plant trimmings. You can produce it on site with a chipper/shredder. It settles more quickly than pure bark or wood because the leafy material breaks down rapidly. This decomposition allows nutrients to be recycled back into the soil.

**Longevity:** Medium

**Recommendations:**
- Ask your source if the mulch has been composted and for how long. Composting mixed plant debris at high temperatures destroys weed seeds and disease-causing organisms.
- For best color and maximum weed control, replenish every year.
- Sift out fines for better weed control and air movement to the root zone or leave them in for nutrient and organic matter additions to the soil.
- Use for erosion control with or without seeding. Roughen slopes before applying. Distribute evenly to a depth of not more than 2 inches.

**Compost** is plant and other organic matter that has gone through a controlled decomposition process. It provides many valuable nutrients and improves soil structure. Used as a mulch, it may not control weeds, because seeds can germinate and grow in the compost. This is especially true in windy areas, where weed seeds can blow onto compost and grow. Recent research indicates however, that compost used as a mulch is very effective for controlling erosion. Refer to Mulch for Erosion Control on page 10 for more information.

**Longevity:** Medium

**Recommendations:**
- Apply a layer of coarse, woody mulch on top of the compost for better weed control.
- Select particle size for aesthetics.
- Replenish annually.

**Leaves** are plentiful, and readily break down creating natural mulch that contains valuable trace elements. Leaf drop is nature’s way of returning nutrients and organic matter to the soil. However, leaves can be carried away by heavy rain or wind and dry leaves can be flammable under certain conditions.

**Longevity:** Short

**Recommendations:**
- Let leaves lie where they fall, returning nutrients to the soil. Select sites under tree and shrub canopies and at least 10 feet away from hard surfaces and storm drains, to be used as a leaf repository.
- Chop leaves that are resistant to decomposition, such as magnolia, with a mower. Distribute chopped leaves 2-3 inches deep, mixed with grass clippings and other trimmings if you have them, under a tree’s dripline.
- If using whole dry leaves, apply about 6 inches deep.
- Replace every year.

**Grass Clippings** are a good source of nutrients, including nitrogen, because they decompose rapidly. Leaving the clippings on the lawn is the best use. They can be used as mulch when they are too long to leave on the lawn, but they are not considered as attractive as other mulches and, if applied too thick, they can form a mat.

**Longevity:** Very Short

**Recommendations:**
- Hide clippings under a broadleaf ground cover. Evenly disperse clippings over the canopy, then rake lightly so they settle to the soil surface.
- Mow before grass or weeds have gone to seed and use as a mulch in a vegetable garden.
- Avoid using clippings from invasive turf species, such as kikuyu or bermudagrass.
- Avoid using pesticides that make clippings undesirable as mulch. As determined by the US EPA, picloram and clopyralid are especially resistant to decomposition and can contaminate compost or mulch made from grass treated with these products.
Sheet Mulching is a layered mulch system. It is a simple and underutilized technique for optimizing the benefits of mulch.

Sheet mulching can be used either in establishing landscape, or to enrich existing plantings. In both cases, mulch is applied to bare soil or on top of cut or flattened weeds. Trees, shrubs, herbaceous perennials and annuals are planted through the mulch, or a small area is left open to accommodate established plants.

Sheet mulch can:
• Suppress weed growth
• Reduce labor and maintenance costs: weeds are composted in place
• Improve nutrient and water retention in the soil
• Encourage favorable soil microbial activity and worms
• Enhance soil structure
• Improve plant vigor and health, often leading to improved resistance to pests and diseases

Step 1: Prepare the site. Knock down or mow existing vegetation so that it lies flat. Remove only woody or bulky plant material. The organic matter left will decay and add nutrients to the soil. Add fertilizers and amendments to this layer if a soil analysis indicates the need. Optional: “jump start” the decay of weeds and grass by adding compost or manure at the rate of about 50 lbs/100 square feet. Soak with water to start the natural process of decomposition. It is much easier to soak the ground now, before the remaining layers of mulch are applied.

Step 2: Plant 5 gallon and larger plants.

Step 3: Add a weed barrier. The next layer is an organic weed barrier that breaks down over time. It is essential that the barrier is permeable to water and air. Do not use plastic. Recycled cardboard, a thick layer of newspaper, burlap bags or old carpets of natural fiber work well. Many paper companies offer recycled cardboard or paper in rolls of varying widths. Two or three layers may be required to achieve an adequate thickness. But, if the weed barrier is applied too thickly, the soil can become anaerobic. Overlap pieces 6-8 inches to completely cover the ground without any breaks, except where there are established plants you want to save. Leave a generous opening for air circulation around the root crown. Wet down the cardboard or paper barrier to keep it in place.

Step 4: Layer compost and mulch. The top layer mimics the newly fallen organic matter of the forest. Good materials for this layer include chipped plant debris, tree prunings, leaves or straw. They must be free of weed seeds. Well decomposed, weed-free compost is also a good material but it should be spread directly over the weed barrier and covered with bulkier materials such as chipped tree prunings, to optimize weed control. In total, the compost/mulch layer should be 2-5 inches deep. Many materials suitable for the top layer often have an attractive appearance, making sheet mulch a versatile practice.

Step 5: Plant. Punch a hole in the cardboard and place plants in the soil under the sheet mulch. Smaller plants can often be planted right into the mulch/compost layer. Add a small amount of compost around the rootball if compost has not been included in the top layer.

In most cases, the benefits of sheet mulching outweigh the costs. However, take care to prevent these potential problems:
• As with any mulch, do not pile materials up against the trunks or stems of plants to prevent disease.
• Especially during the dry season, small seedlings will need protection from snails and slugs that will seek cover under the mulch.
• Protect young trees from rodents with physical guards.

Mulch for Erosion Control

“Mulching can provide immediate, effective and inexpensive erosion control.”
– National Menu of Best Management Practices, EPA

Mulch is a highly recommended method of stabilizing soil to control runoff and erosion. Mulch:

- Reduces surface crusting
- Protects soil from raindrop splash erosion
- Reduces competition from weed species
- Reduces stormwater runoff volume and velocity
- Improves infiltration rate
- Conserves soil moisture
- Improves soil biology
- Improves soil nutrient levels and nutrient cycling
- Aids seed germination
- Improves potential for vigorous long term vegetation coverage

Mulch is typically applied from 2” – 3” deep. While mulch alone provides many benefits, it must be used in combination with other soil and vegetative treatments such as seeding or planting to achieve sustainable, long-term erosion control on disturbed sites.

Compost Blankets

Compost blankets can be applied to the soil surface for erosion control, as an alternative to woody mulches, polymer based covers, hydromulching with fertilizer and silt blankets. They may or may not be vegetated and are often used with compost berms or socks, which are permeable barriers that filter (rather than divert) water that has been polluted with sediment. The slope of the site, amount of potential rainfall and/or irrigation, site activity, and type and timing of the vegetation to be established are all important considerations when deciding whether to use a compost blanket, filter berm or filter sock or combination.

Additional Resources


Preferred Characteristics for Compost Blankets

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<th>Unvegetated</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>• 100% passing 3”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ≥ 90% passing 1”</td>
<td>• ≥ 90% passing 1”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ≥70% passing ½”</td>
<td>• ≥70% passing ½”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 30-60% passing ¼”</td>
<td>• 30-60% passing ¼”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>• 6” max particle length</td>
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<td>&lt; 10 ds/m, less is preferred</td>
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<td>≤ 1% with no sharp</td>
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<tr>
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<td>mg CO2-C &lt; 8 G OM-day</td>
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SOURCE: CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD, COMPOST USE FOR LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT MANUAL, PAGE 32
Reducing the Spread of Plant Diseases

The spread of disease due to the use of mulch from diseased prunings is highly unlikely. In fact, using organic materials can be helpful in controlling plant disease in landscapes, especially if the following precautions are taken:

- Keep mulch away from tree trunks or the crowns of woody ornamentals.
- Keep mulch on the soil surface. This reduces direct contact between disease organisms and plants.
- Consult an arborist that can help you diagnose problem trees or shrubs before you chip.
- In general, if trees are clearly diseased, avoid using their prunings for mulch. Instead, they can be composted to kill disease-causing organisms or used for biofuel.
- Tools and machinery which are used to prune, cut or chip diseased trees should be cleaned and sterilized before use on uninfected plants.

Special notes for trees infected with:

**Pine Pitch Canker:** A recommended practice is to chip infected trees and spread the mulch on or near the site but not near healthy pines or Douglas fir. Within infected areas, chipping contributes little to the spread of these diseases. It is best not to transport materials infected with pine pitch canker to help prevent the spread of the disease.

**Sudden Oak Death:** Host materials are now regulated under State and Federal quarantines. To minimize the spread of the disease, avoid cutting diseased materials from mid-October to the end of April. Another best management practice is to chip the branches and use the chips on-site as mulch. Consider piling up the materials for a period of time to encourage high temperatures that increase disease suppression prior to use. Prior to moving any materials off-site, contact the county Agricultural Commissioner for information on regulations and practices that limit the spread of the disease.

**Dutch Elm Disease:** Prune trees infected with Dutch Elm disease from November to early March only. Pruning at other times of the year, when the beetle that carries the disease is active leaves wounds on the tree that attracts the beetle and thus spreads the infection.

For more information, visit the websites listed in “Other Mulch Use Resources” on the back cover.
Health and Safety

Preventing Fire

• Mulch spread over hillside can reduce fire propagation, prevent erosion, and the growth of weeds and brush in cleared areas for up to several years. Coarsely chopped woody materials and prunings from on-site brush removals and vegetation clearing reapplied around hillside homes saves cost of removal, hauling and disposal.
• Apply 2-4 inches thick in landscape around homesites and 4-6 inches deep on slopes.
• Finely shredded redwood bark (gorilla hair) ignites easily. Use it only in areas where people will not drop cigarette butts or matches.
• Store mulch in piles less than 8 feet high and separate out the fines to help prevent spontaneous combustion. Have a water source available. Don’t mistake steam from a pile that is composting as smoke.
• Check with your local fire officials for vegetation removal requirements.

Preventing Allergic Reactions

Always have your crew wear safety gear such as gloves and boots or pollen masks when handling mulch. Loading, spreading or turning mulch can trigger allergic reactions in people or cause serious injury. This is especially true with shredded redwood, mulch from sycamore trees, or mulch that has been stored too long. Keep your eye out for poison oak and do not use in recycled mulch. Always have your crew wear safety gear such as gloves and boots or pollen masks when handling mulch. Loading, spreading or turning mulch can trigger allergic reactions in people or cause serious injury. This is especially true with shredded redwood, mulch from sycamore trees, or mulch that has been stored too long. Keep your eye out for poison oak and do not use in recycled mulch.

Sources

- BF1 – Newby Island Compost Facility
  1601 Dixon Landing Rd., Milpitas
  (408) 945-2836

- CCL Organics
  1460 Goodyear Rd., Benicia
  (707) 751-0466
  www.cdorganics.com

- The Compost Store
  Administrative Offices: 235 N. First St., Dixon
  (808) 208-2370
  (Kim Carrier)
  www.dgsardencenter.com

- Feather River Compost site
  301 N. Loeve Rd., Marysville
  www.fetherriverorganics.com

- Jepson Prairie Organics site
  6426 Hay Rd., Vacaville
  www.jepsonprairieecoiogica.com

- South Valley Organics site
  3665 Pacheco Pass Hwy., Gilroy
  www.southvalleyorganics.com

- Recology Grover Environmental Products
  Compost Site: Verentials Mulch Site: Modesto
  www.recologycopcoverentials.com

- Contra Costa Topsoil
  5030 Imhoff Dr., Martinez
  (925) 228-4007

- Davis Street Transfer Station
  2615 Danville Blvd., San Leandro
  (510) 638-2303
  www.dgtransfercenter.com

- Earthtones Mulch Company
  6756 Central Ave., Newark
  (408) 888-7632
  www.earthtonesmulch.com

- Eco Mulch Landscape Materials
  Retail site: 1625 Buchanan Rd., Pittsburg
  (925) 228-1673
  www.myecomulch.com

- Grab n’ Grow Soil Products
  2719 Libano Rd., Santa Rosa
  (707) 575-7275
  www.grabngrowsoil.com

- Green Waste Recycle Yard
  2530 Garden Tract Rd., Richmond
  (510) 530-6105

- Lyngso Garden Materials
  19 Sappo Blvd., Redwood City
  (650) 364-1700
  www.lyngso.com

- Sonoma Compost
  550 MacKenzie Rd., Petaluma
  (707) 664-9113
  www.sonomacompost.com

- Vision Recycling
  (731) 479-7857
  www.visionrecycling.com

- The Buena Vista Landfill
  1221 Buena Vista Dr., Watsonville

- The Ben Lomond Transfer Station

- Waste Management
  Redwood Landfill
  50 Redwood Hwy, Novato

- Z-Best Products
  980 State Highway 25, Gilroy
  (408) 313-0444
  (Alex Sharp)
  www.zbestproducts.com

- South Valley Organics site
  3665 Pacheco Pass Hwy., Gilroy
  www.southvalleyorganics.com

- Grasscycle by leaving grass clippings on the lawn. Order a free copy of the Bay-Friendly Landscaping Guide to Grasscycling from www.BayFriendly.org. Avoid using pesticides containing clopyralid or picloram, which are especially resistant to decomposition and can contaminate compost or mulch made from grass treated with these products.

- Compost trimmings on site. And use compost – it builds healthy soil and reduces the need for commercial fertilizers.

- Get a clean, green discount at local landfills and transfer stations by separating plant trimmings from trash at the point of collection.

- At large sites, dedicate a bin to plant trimmings only. It may be available from the hauler for a lower collection fee.

About Bay-Friendly Landscaping

Bay-Friendly Landscaping is based on 7 principles:

1. Landscape Locally
2. Landscape for Less to the Landfill
3. Nurture the Soil
4. Conserve Water
5. Conserve Energy
6. Protect Air and Water Quality
7. Create Wildlife Habitat

Creating mulch from plant debris and using mulch is one of the most important Bay-Friendly landscaping practices, with benefits to many of the 7 principles. Producing mulch from plant debris keeps it out of landfills. Using mulch nurtures healthy soil by protecting soil structure, preventing erosion, and supporting the microbes that cycle nutrients and filter pollutants. Covering the surface of all soil that is not protected by plant growth is critical for creating drought resistant soils and conserving water. Water quality is protected when soil erosion is prevented. Water quality is also protected when weeds are controlled through the use of mulch rather than herbicides. It is important, however, to place mulch in areas that will protect it from being picked up and pulled into the storm drain with storm water runoff.

Other ways to Landscape for Less to the Landfill

Recycle More

- Grasscycling: Bay-Friendly Landscaping Guide to Grasscycling from www.BayFriendly.org. Avoid using pesticides containing clopyralid or picloram, which are especially resistant to decomposition and can contaminate compost or mulch made from grass treated with these products.

Generate Less Plant Trimmings

- Give plants only the water and fertilizer they need: overwatering and overfertilizing creates excess plant growth and promotes plant diseases.

- Avoid overplanting. Allow enough room for the plants to grow to their mature size, eliminating the need to continually prune or remove excess plants later.

- Select plants according to light, temperature and water needs. Overplanting will create excess plant growth and promotes plant diseases.

- Help plants grow to their mature size, eliminating the need to continually prune or remove excess plants later.

- Replace sheared hedges with plants that naturally grow to the desired size without shearing. Your client’s landscape will generate less waste and you will significantly cut your labor cost for maintenance.
The Bay-Friendly Landscaping & Gardening Coalition…

…offers training and qualification, and other resources to landscape professionals in the public and private sector, the Bay-Friendly Landscape Scorecard and Rating Manual for new commercial, civic and multifamily landscapes, model policies for local governments, as well as sustainable gardening education for home gardeners in Alameda County.

This guide has been produced as a public service to aid landscape professionals in the reuse and reduction of plant debris, and to support other environmental benefits. The information in this guide is strictly for use on a voluntary basis. It is not a substitute for the exercise of sound judgment and not intended as a recommendation for a particular product or service.

To learn more about Bay-Friendly Landscaping & Gardening, or to become a member of the Bay-Friendly Landscaping & Gardening Coalition, please visit www.BayFriendlyCoalition.org.

Ask about other Free Bay-Friendly Resources for Landscape Professionals

Available online at www.BayFriendlyCoalition.org:

- Bay-Friendly Landscape Guidelines: Sustainable Practices for the Landscape Professional
- A Bay-Friendly Landscaping Guide to Recycled-Content and Salvaged Materials
- Una Guía de Bay-Friendly Landscaping Sobre el Mantillo (A Bay-Friendly Landscaping Guide to Mulch in Spanish)
- A Bay-Friendly Landscaping Guide to Grasscycling: Save Time, Save Money and Create Beautiful Lawns
- Una Guía del Jardinero par Reciclar Pasto (A Bay-Friendly Landscaping Guide to Grasscycling in Spanish)

For your clients:
- The Bay-Friendly Gardening Guide
- Lose Your Lawn the Bay-Friendly Way
- Find a Bay-Friendly Qualified Landscape Professional

Other Mulch Use Resources

- The California Integrated Waste Management Board offers resources for the commercial landscaper at its website: www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Organics/Landscaping/
- Pine Pitch Canker website: http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/pitch_canker/
- Sudden Oak Death website: www.suddenoakdeath.org

Become a Bay-Friendly Qualified Landscape Professional

Enhance your knowledge of the Bay-Friendly principles and the many practices that landscape professionals to offer profitable and environmentally sound landscaping services. Learn more and apply to the training program at www.bayfriendlycoalition.org/Landscapeprofessional.shtml

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